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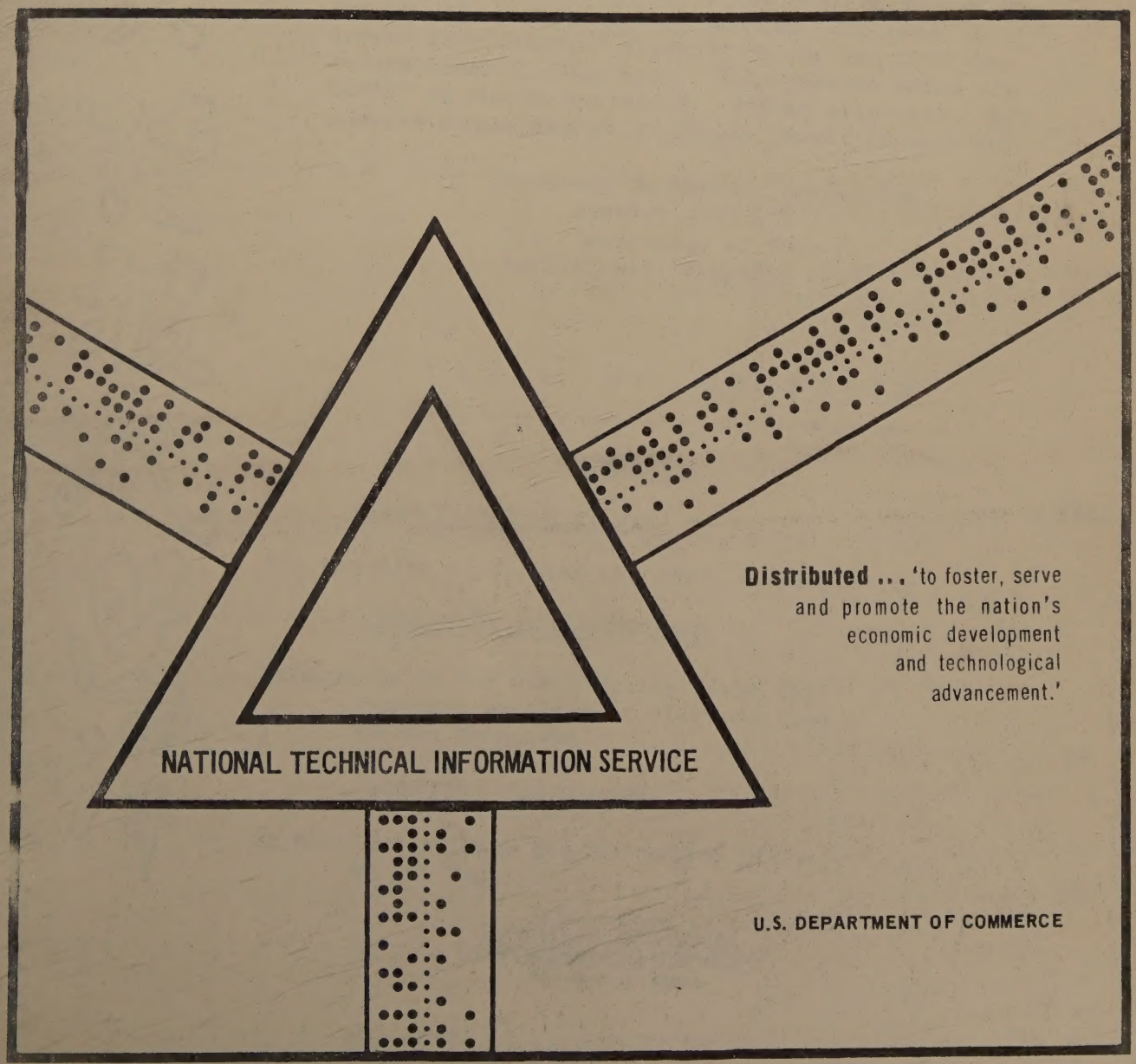
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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

For the Sake of Joining the Party Ideologically

- Record of the experience of naval fighter Teng Chiang-chou in joining the Party

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 29, 1971)

A year ago, "Model Communist Youth League member" Hu Yeh-t'ao showed by his glorious record that "To be a Communist Party member, it is necessary to make the effort of joining the Party ideologically." Today, for the sake of getting to join the Party ideologically, naval fighter Teng Chiang-chou has set a strict demand on himself, and with conscious revolutionary spirit has inscribed yet another glorious record.

Teng Chiang-chou is a young person 23 years of age. Before he was admitted into the Party he had written an application for joining the Party four times. The first time he filled in his application form, he thought to himself, "Before I let the organization appraise me, I must make an estimate of myself first." Measuring himself against the criteria for a Communist Party member, he found himself not quite up to par, and he did not submit his application to the Party organization. After a period of effort he filled in the second application form to join the Party. However on measuring himself from the plane of line struggle, he again found himself short of the standard, and once again he did not send in his application, but continued with his efforts. When after he had been through conscientious study and stringent tempering and after there was evident improvement in his awareness of class struggle and line struggle, he filled in an application to join the Party the third time. Although this application was handed in to the Party organization, he did not relax his efforts but continued to compare himself with advanced personalities and to find shortcomings in himself and continued to test and temper himself in struggle. After he had made new gains and gained new knowledge, he again submitted a supplementary application to join the Party.

Teng Chiang-chou has recently been accepted by the Party. The progress of his admission into the Party clearly explains that if a young person wants to be a Communist Party member, he must persevere without relaxation in the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm himself, pose stringent demands on himself, be brave in tempering and remolding himself, make the effort to try and join the Party ideologically and let himself become as quickly as possible a proletarian advanced element loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with the great goal of Communism in mind.

Could Mere "Pace-Setting Work" Lead to the Making of A Communist Party Member?

Teng Chiang-chou is a native of T'aolin in Linhsiang hsien, Hunan Province. In the old society, the family of Teng Chiang-chou suffered grievously. His father was a hired hand of a landlord at the age of 14, his two uncles were beaten to death by Kuomintang reactionaries, and his three elder sisters and two elder brothers all starved to death before they were ten years old. In 1949, his village was liberated, and Teng Chiang-chou and his family obtained a new lease on life, and their days got better and better. The sufferings in the former society and the blessings of the new society have enabled Teng Chiang-chou to know even in his youth the great truth "Those who have stood on their own feet will never forget the Communist Party, and those who have tasted happiness will never forget Chairman Mao."

Teng Chiang-chou has grown up under the red flag. He ardently loves Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, and aspired at an early age to be a communist and follow Chairman Mao closely in making revolution. At that time he only had one simple thought and that was that to be a communist, he must behave in the manner of a communist. The secretary of the Party branch of the brigade was an old Party member who for ten years and more had resolutely and unswervingly led everybody along the socialist road. Therefore Teng Chiang-chou set him up as an example for emulation. Following the example of the secretary of the Party branch who courageously struggled against the evil wind of "san-tzu-i-pao", he also actively defended collective economy. When the secretary of the Party branch led everybody in running night classes for the study of Chairman Mao's thought he was the first to enroll and also went from house to house to do tutorial work. When the secretary of the Party branch showed concern over the livelihood of the commune members, he also followed suit and regularly carried water and gathered firewood for the poor and lower-middle peasants and five-guaranteed families with little labor power. When the commune whipped up a high tide of "in agriculture learn from Tachai," and the secretary of the Party branch stayed from morning to night in the valley directing work, he also spent the whole day on the worksite moving stones, digging earth and doing propaganda work. Before his enlistment in the Army, Teng Chiang-chou was already an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's works in the village as well as a 5-good civilian worker, and for the sake of becoming a communist he never slackened his efforts to be good.

In May 1968, Teng Chiang-chou gloriously enlisted in the People's Liberation Army. In this great school of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the PLA, his vision became broader and his ideological plane also rose higher. Under the leadership of the Party branch he took part more perseveringly than ever in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and understood that in order to be a communist, one must struggle for the distant great goal of the communist cause. Teng Chiang-chou studied again and again Chairman Mao's teaching, "The present efforts are directed toward the great goal of the future and those who do not see this great goal are not communists. Those who slacken in the present efforts are also not communists." Teng Chiang-chou bore this teaching of Chairman Mao firmly in mind and his thought at that time was "In order to bring about communism and in order not to slacken present efforts we must fight, compete and set the pace in our work."

On the worksite, Teng Chiang-chou was like a young tiger. When he saw a piece of rock that was big, he would fight to move it. In pushing carloads of ore, he would invariably choose the heaviest. The company wanted to build a pig pen, for which stone was needed. Although he could not free himself during working hours, the moment he got off work he would carry back large pieces of stone and kept that up day after day until enough stones were gathered. Even then he would feel that he had not done enough, and still insisted on shouldering heavy loads.

The pneumatic drill squad was a pioneer squad of the construction company. A pneumatic drill weighs in the vicinity of about 60 catties, and when in operation the vibration is very powerful. Teng Chiang-chou is of small and frail physique, and weighs only slightly over 90 catties. In spite of this he asked the Party branch to let him learn to operate a pneumatic drill. The leadership, taking into consideration his poor constitution, did not agree. He was not discouraged, and the moment he was free he would go to the pneumatic drill squad and watch how the drill was handled and how holes were distributed. One Sunday Teng Chiang-chou had his first lesson with a drill. When the air valve was opened, it went bang! bang! bang! and the drill leaped about like a wild stallion, throwing him to the ground. Without uttering a sound he got up and started again. The second time he opened the air valve, it bounced again, and he was again thrown to the ground. He picked himself up and continued once more. He continued that way for five or six times, and was bruised all over. Fellow comrades advised him to take a rest. He replied, "That is nothing. Without enthusiasm, and without the spirit of hard work, how can we temper ourselves to be communists!" He still stubbornly and unyieldingly carried on work. After numerous temperings, he finally mastered the technique of handling a pneumatic drill. The organization agreed to consider his next request and he obtained an approval for transfer to the pneumatic drill squad. Not long afterward, he set the highest record for drilling holes and blastings in the pneumatic drill squad and became the best pneumatic drill operator in the whole company.

The work of pneumatic drill repair in the pneumatic drill squad is not only important but also difficult to do. Teng Chiang-chou again volunteered to shoulder the load. Every morning he would go to work early and every night he would get off work late. Shouldering the twin loads of drilling and making repairs he constantly worked late into the night. His spirit of arduous and solid work received favorable comments from the masses and he was commended many times by the leadership.

At that time, Teng Chiang-chou made a minor summing up of the condition since his enlistment. In the minor summing up, under the help of the Party branch, he made a study of Chairman Mao's Party building thought as well as the basic knowledge and basic guideline of the Party. The goal of his struggle became more clearly defined and the level of his revolutionization rose higher. On the basis of the minor summing up, he filled in an application to join the Party and prepared to express to the Party organization his lofty aspiration.

Leave a Footprint with Every Step in Changing the World Outlook

When Teng Chiang-chou completed his application for joining the Party and was about to submit it to the Party organization, the general appraisal for 4-good units had started. As one of the outstanding comrades in the company, he was appraised a 5-good fighter. However there were some problems in his squad which had still not been resolved for some time. He therefore thought, "The cause of communism is a cause of tens of millions of people, could it get along on what I have accomplished on my own alone?"

Having a problem, one should study Chairman Mao's works. Teng Chiang-chou made a study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "The style of forging close ties with the people," contained in the thesis on the three great work styles in the Party as well as Chairman Mao's teaching, "They must be proletarian statesman capable of uniting and working together with the overwhelming majority" contained in the five conditions for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution, and in contrast looked for shortcomings in himself. He realized that "it is not enough for a single man shouldering the load to run in front. To be a communist, one must unite with the masses, be concerned for the masses, and lead the masses in advancing together." Judging himself by this standard, he found that he did not quite measure up, so he put aside his application for joining the Party and did not submit it.

From then on, Teng Chiang-chou with the help of the Party branch paid attention at all times to uniting and leading the masses. One day, a fraternal unit came to participate in construction. Because the pneumatic drills were of a new design, many of the comrades did not know how to operate them. Teng Chiang-chou upon discovering that went to give them a hand. He worked with group after group and give instruction twenty-four hours at a stretch, but some of the comrades were still not able to handle these pneumatic drills well. At that moment he remembered the problem of leading the masses. He immediately returned to the squad and mobilized everybody to help. Just as expected, with everybody taking action, the fraternal unit very quickly mastered the technique.

Another time, the squad Teng Chiang-chou belonged to very quickly completed its construction assignment, but another squad was still engaged in a tense battle. He was about to go and help them when all of a sudden he had a thought, "By myself alone my effort is limited. I must organize the comrades of the whole squad to join me." He expressed his view to the squad leader, and the squad leader mobilized everybody and sent them to help the 6th squad. Brimming with zeal they threw themselves into the work, and because of the number of people and the greater effort the task was quickly completed.

In order to unite and lead the masses, it is necessary to master the art of consulting with them on all matters. For a time, the squad leader and the deputy squad leader were both away in another area, and the work of the squad fell on the shoulders of Teng Chiang-chou. At that time there was a shortage of workers and the task was urgent. On top of that there was a big cave-in. Teng Chiang-chou in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on "from the masses, to the masses" went with everybody to the construction site to hold an on-the-spot meeting of "Chuko-liangs," roused the masses to make suggestions and formulate methods and very quickly produced more than ten effective measures for completing the task. During the construction, Teng Chiang-chou consulted with the masses on every problem encountered, and that enabled the squad to add to its methods with its work and as the work increased so did its zeal. Although the number of people in the squad was reduced to half its normal strength, still the construction work was completed on schedule and the quality of work maintained.

Following the elevation of awareness, Teng Chiang-chou progressed from leading the masses in work to showing concern for the livelihood and political improvement of the comrades. In the squad there was a comrade whose cultural level was low. Teng voluntarily helped him with the learning of culture and enabled this fighter to study Chairman Mao's works better and speed up his own ideological improvement. When he discovered that one of the comrades was carrying an ideological burden, he looked his comrade up again and again to have talks with him, helped him to travel light in his progress, and enabled him later to be rated a 5-good fighter. This was how Teng Chiang-chou behaved toward comrades of his own squad, and that was also how he behaved toward those of other squads and platoons.

Lü Wen-pin, a blaster of a fraternal platoon, used to be a lively young chap. One day, the sound of his singing suddenly stopped, and laughter disappeared from his face. When Teng Chiang-chou noticed the change in young Lü, he called on him three times to have talks with him, but young Lü just shook his head and said nothing. Teng Chiang-chou was not discouraged. At the fourth time he called on young Lü, he studied together with him Chairman Mao's teachings, recalled with him the sufferings of his family. In the end he was able to raise the level of his awareness and solved his ideological problem. Young Lü became more enthusiastic about his post and work, and at the end of the year he was rated a 5-good fighter.

In the process of forging ties with the masses, Teng Chiang-chou encountered a problem on how to actively unfold criticism and self-criticism,"

studied relevant chapters in the Party Constitution and the five conditions for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and realized that in order to forge close ties with the masses and unite with everyone in progress, it was necessary to unfold criticism and self-criticism actively. After that, he regularly took the initiative in seeking the views of comrades around, to hold talks with them and discuss his own shortcomings and inadequacies. He was a group leader of the Communist Youth League, and at the group meetings of the Communist Youth League, he also urged the others to express their views. When the correct opinions demanded it, he was able to carry out strict self-criticism. As for opinions that were not in conformity with the actual condition, he was also able to deal with them correctly.

Teng Chiang-chou has left his footprints step by step in the course of advance. At the beginning he only knew how to set the pace in work individually, but improved to the extent of being able to appraise himself consciously with the five criteria of a communist and impose demands on himself. He consciously summed up his own ideological gains and comprehension through tempering in this phase of communist education, and filled in another application for joining the Party.

It Is Necessary To Tighten the "Cord" of Class Struggle in the Mind

Not long after that, the Party branch convened a meeting for appraising Party members, and Teng Chiang-chou attended the meeting as a mass representative. A squad leader who was also a Party member had not acted boldly enough regarding the management and education of a university student sent to the company for tempering. Teng Chiang-chou realistically expressed at the meeting his critical opinion. However, one of the Party members in analyzing this problem sharply pointed out, "This is a lack of profound understanding of Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education. Not daring to manage the student will not help him to be properly tempered, and that will mean that Chairman Mao's policy on uniting, educating and transforming intellectuals cannot be conscientiously implemented."

Why was he not able to raise a similar problem to the plane of political line for understanding? The Party branch understood Teng Chiang-chou's way of thinking, directed him to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "To lead the revolution to victory, a political party must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the solidity of its own organization," and pointed out to him the great significance of raising the awareness of line struggle. Teng Chiang-chou once more searched for shortcomings and saw his own inadequacy, so he once again put away the completed application form for Party membership.

Thus a cord of line struggle was strung in his mind. Teng Chiang-chou bore the problem in mind and conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's thesis on the struggle between the two lines as well as the history of the inner Party struggle between the two lines. Not long afterward, the company carried out a penetrating study of the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference

and the resolution of the Enlarged Conference of the Military Affairs Commission of 1960. In this study, Teng Chiang-chou once again received a very profound education, and he began to make regular use of the concept of line struggle for analyzing problems as well as conscientiously making efforts for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

One day the platoon received an urgent construction assignment. The leaders of the platoon thought that since political education had just been concluded and the political awareness of everyone had been raised, they would not have to fully carry out political mobilization, that all they needed do was to say a few words before leading everybody to work. When work was over, Teng Chiang-chou said to the leaders of the platoon, "The assignment of today has been completed, but in many places prominence has not been given to politics and ideological mobilization was not adequately carried out before work began. During construction attention was paid only to grasping the rate of progress and not to the grasping of living ideas. After construction there was slack in our work style and nothing was done to create favorable conditions for the next shift of workers." He felt that not only must attention be paid to material results, but even more attention must be paid to spiritual results, and one must not fail to see the people because of the things.

The leaders of the platoon felt that Teng Chiang-chou's view was quite correct, and on the basis of his suggestion convened a meeting on the affairs of the platoon and to carry out an analysis from the plane of the political line. Everybody realized that, no matter where or when one must never forget giving prominence to proletarian politics, and the shorter the time and more pressing the task, the more it would be necessary to discuss politics, unity and style, and create more favorable conditions for fraternal units.

On another occasion, when the squad was drawing up plans for the creation of 4-good units, one of the comrades made this suggestion: "The construction work at the moment is not too pressing, as long as we give prominence to politics well, it does not really matter if we were to slacken up a bit in construction work or in other directions. We will be certain to make the 4-good squad this year."

Teng Chiang-chou carried out an analysis on the view of this comrade, and in connection with some of the conditions which recently appeared in the squad, felt that the replacing of three-good with one good was in contravention of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on army building. He made a journey across mountains and ranges to make a report to the squad leader who happened to be away on business, and offered his own suggestion. Also obtaining consent from the Party branch, he organized a study class in the League group specifically for the discussion of this problem. On the worksite he studied with everybody Chairman Mao's teaching of "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work" as well as Vice Chairman Lin's directive on the all-round implementation of the 4-good principle. After the study, the awareness of line struggle of the whole squad was further advanced, and a new plan for the creation of 4-good units was once more drawn up, which led to the appearance of a new situation for the all-round implementation of the 4-good principle.

In the process of carrying out Chairman Mao's line on army building, why did there appear the phenomenon of vacillations to the left and to the right? From the talks of a comrade concerning his own study and comprehension, Teng Chiang-chou learned a lesson. This cadre said, "The main cause for the vacillations that appeared on the question of line is due to the word "self" in the mind. When there is the thought of individual distinction and the desire to be the first, one would inevitably see only things and not people in work, and giving prominence to proletarian politics will be neglected. When one becomes afraid that others might accuse oneself of having a purely military concept, that could also easily lead to the slackening of leadership in the direction of military training, construction technology and livelihood management. The word "self" is the core of the bourgeois world outlook and different kinds of world outlook determine the implementation of different lines." Teng Chiang-chou understood from there the relationship between the implementation of line and the remolding of world outlook, and he raised the remolding of world outlook to the plane for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Following the elevation of awareness of line struggle, Teng Chiang-chou took the initiative in struggling against various non-proletarian thoughts in his mind. Some of the veteran fighters on the eve of demobilization lacked initiative and enthusiasm in work. Should he have a talk with them? At first he was afraid that the others would ignore him, or he might hurt their feelings, and did not get to talk with them. Later when he considered that these comrades would soon be throwing themselves into the three great revolutionary struggles in the district, and for the sake of enabling these comrades to resolutely implement and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line at their new posts, he should not be afraid of this and that. Therefore he took greater initiative in holding talks with these comrades and also made a suggestion to the Party branch to step up the education of the veteran fighters so as to enable them upon arriving in the district to play an even more active role.

Teng Chiang-chou was constantly being praised by the leadership and the comrades, and for a time, that produced the idea of his "having done enough." He conscientiously studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching of guarding against arrogance mentioned in "Our Study and the Current Situation," and became fully aware of the danger of arrogance and complacency. In order to vigorously combat this kind of thinking, he looked up more than 20 comrades for talks, highlighting self and combating self in front of them, solicitating their opinions and accepting their criticism. He said, "Arrogance and complacency are the greatest enemies to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and must be vigorously and incessantly struggled against."

There was again a greater improvement in Teng Chiang-chou, and in a minor ideology summing up he wrote, "The practice of struggle has enabled me to understand the importance of the line. To be a communist the first requirement is to raise the level of awareness of line struggle. With this awareness work zeal will become greater, and one will be able to unite with and lead the masses along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with more outstanding

results. Without this awareness, even though the work may be carried out with ever increasing zeal, it will lead the masses onto the wrong road, and the danger will be greater."

Teng Chiang-chou wrote this comprehension of his in the third application for joining the Party. Was that sufficient condition for being admitted into the Party? He took the application and sought the advice of Party member Cheng Cheng-hu. Cheng Cheng-hu noted his serious attitude on the question of joining the Party as well as his usual consistent actions, and thought that he should express his hope and determination to the Party organization to join the Party. Cheng Cheng-hu promised to submit his application to the Party branch in his behalf.

Be Courageous in Dedicating Oneself to the Cause of Communism

The Party branch made a serious study of Teng Chiang-chou's application. Chang P'ei-ching, deputy secretary of the Party branch, had a talk with Teng Chiang-chou and pointed out to him the orientation for making continuous efforts. At that time the heroic story of "Model Communist Youth League member" Hu Yeh-t'ao was published, and Teng Chiang-chou made a conscientious study of it. He said to himself, "Hu Yeh-t'ao has been through a stringent test. He has charged into the thick of battle and heroically dedicated himself to the defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. I must emulate this heroic figure and make the effort to temper the spirit of courageous dedication to the revolution." Teng Chiang-chou turned the worksite of the construction work into a battleground for fostering his spirit of dedication.

One day, there was a violent storm, and some of the materials on the worksite were swept into the sea. Teng Chiang-chou, braving the storm, set the pace by leaping into the raging water, and together with his comrades-in-arms and showing complete disregard for personal safety, carried out the salvage of construction materials as well as other materials.

Once, the high pressure hose on the worksite accidently became disconnected. On seeing the effect this would cause on the progress of the construction work, Teng Chiang-chou, disregarding the danger to his own safety, charged forward. The moment he made contact, he was flung more than two meters away by the high pressure hose. Stubbornly refusing to yield, he picked himself up and charged forward once more. He seized hold of the high pressure hose and hung on with all his might. His face was battered and swollen, and his gums were bleeding, but he paid them no heed, and with the help of his comrades-in-arms, managed to get the high pressure hose under control.

On another occasion a large, loose boulder weighing more than 300 catties was sliding down an incline and was seriously endangering the lives of the comrades-in-arms working on the construction site below. Once again Teng Chiang-chou dashed over and used his own body to check the descent of the boulder, thereby enabling the more than 20 comrades to scamper out of harm's way though he himself was injured.

Once during construction work, an ore carrier became uncoupled and was rolling down an incline of 40 degrees. Once again it was Teng Chiang-chou who rushed forward to meet the danger, and with courage and alertness of mind used a sleeper tile to derail the ore carrier and insured the safety of his comrades-in-arms.

Teng Chiang-chou, this young fighter loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, had within a single period fought in succession more than ten battles without regard for his own personal safety.

On February 10 this year, the worksite was filled with jubilation. The commanders and fighters for the further implementation of Chairman Mao's brilliant strategy, "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural calamities and do everything for the people" were stepping up the tempo of work.

Suddenly, there was a column of thick smoke shooting up from the temporary storage house of the worksite.

"The store house is on fire!"

Teng Chiang-chou and his comrades-in-arms immediately dashed to the scene of the conflagation.

There was a box of detonators in the store house as well as some highly inflammable materials. If the detonators were to explode, they would cause these materials to go off as well, and the lives of the class brothers on the worksite would be in danger. The barracks, transformer house and high pressure cylinders nearby were also being endangered. Teng Chiang-chou was determined to save first the dangerous goods and the detonators. He was the first to charge to the door of the store house. The door was still locked, and snatching a drill bit, he smashed open the lock. When the door was opened a sheet of flame shot out, but Teng Chiang-chou charged through the flame. Throwing aside the burning tables and chairs, and clawing through the emergency partitioning wall, he charged into the second room. The room was thick with fire and smoke. He felt faint, his eyes smarted and he had difficulty in breathing. Without paying the slightest attention to that, he concentrated on looking for the box of detonators. He searched all over the second room without finding it, so he leaped again through another flaming partition to get to the third room.

At that time, the first was raging more strongly, and tongues of flame roared and danced around his body. Still he obstinately fought the battle, and kept on shifting the boxes searching carefully. Flaming pieces of debris showered down on his head, his hands and the back of his neck, but he made not the slightest retreat. Finally among a stack of boxes he found the wooden box containing the detonators. The box was beginning to burn and he first had to use his blistered hands to beat out the flame. The metal handles of the box were already glowing hot. When he got hold of them, they seared his hands. Paying no heed to the pain, he lifted the box out.

At that time, the outer side of the box, which was just slightly more than an inch thick, was already charred, and an explosion might have taken place it any moment.

"To die for the people is weightier than Mount T'ai."

The teachings of Chairman Mao and the records of Tung Ts'un-jui, Huang Chi-kuang, Wang Chieh, Hu Yeh-t'ao kept egging him on. With utter disregard for everything, he picked up the box of dangerous detonators, and smoldering all over from the fire, charged out of the burning inferno.

The fire was then put out, and the danger of an explosion had been averted.

The people taking part in the fire fighting operation and the commanders and fighters of the worksite upon looking at the box of detonators that had been removed from danger, were all greatly moved by Teng Chiang-chou's heroic action. But where was Teng Chiang-chou? Everybody started searching for him. Searching high and low they finally found this fighter, who had been burned in 13 places, on the worksite. He was holding a pneumatic drill and stubbornly carrying on his battle.

The heroic action of Teng Chiang-chou's courageous dedication to the defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was a convincing supplement to his third application for Party membership. Teng Chiang-chou, in summing up this stage of struggle experience said, "For the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and for the cause of communism, I am bound to encounter all manner and form of hardship and obstacle. In this struggle I must abide by Chairman Mao's teachings, establish the style of utter selflessness and the spirit of courageous dedication. With the spirit of dedication, no matter how great the difficulty that may be encountered, I shall always be able to advance courageously until final victory is won." Teng Chiang-chou again filled in a supplement to his application for Party membership and submitted it to the Party organization.

On the joyous occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the convening of the Party's "9th Congress," Teng Chiang-chou was gloriously taken into the Chinese Communist Party.

The whole body of commanders and fighters of the 3rd engineering company of a certain unit of the Navy rejoiced at the new blood taken into the Party. Party members as well as young fighters who have not yet joined the Party went in great numbers to congratulate him. Teng Chiang-chou said with emotion, "I will take joining the Party organizationally as the new starting point for making more efforts in the struggle to join the Party ideologically, and devote my entire life to the struggle for the cause of communism!"

By a correspondent of Chieh-fang-chün Pao,
a correspondent of Jen-min Jih-pao and
NCNA reporter

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REVOLUTION AND PRODUCTION

Revolution Is the Great Motive Power That Promotes Development of Production

- Thorough criticism of the reactionary fallacy that "production may promote revolution"

by

Hsu Ching-shu (徐景树)
Secretary of Party branch of Houhoyü production brigade,
Yangts'un commune, Wuch'ing hsien, Hopei Province

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I have been a basic-level cadre for many years in rural areas. My one wish in the past was to do my work well, push production upward, take off the label of poverty and backwardness from our brigade, and so contribute our share to the revolution. With this end in view I got up early and retired late and sweated and cudgeled my brains hard, but the result was always negligible.

Then the great socialist education movement and the great proletarian cultural revolution pointed out for us the direction for advance, enabling us to embark on the road of bringing proletarian politics to the fore and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. As a result, the revolutionary situation has steadily improved since 1965 and great development has been made in the collective enterprise. In summer this year the average per mow output of wheat reached 477 catties, which was an unprecedented bumper harvest.

However, the making of this achievement has not been plain sailing. It was brought about by repeated revolutions and created bit by bit by the red heart and the hands of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. This is an effective criticism against the reactionary theory of productive forces trumpeted by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him.

Only Revolution Can Liberate Productive Forces

Our place here was a notoriously poor village before the liberation. More than 40 of the 60-odd families of the village worked as hired hands for the rich peasants and landlords, who owned most of the 1,070 mow of land of the village. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants lived a life of abject poverty, "with little to cover their bodies and to fill their stomachs.

Then the people, led by the great leader Chairman Mao, made revolution and overthrew the reactionary ruling class with armed force. He also led us poor and lower-middle peasants in carrying out land reform, which smashed

the cruel system of exploitation of man by man of centuries and as a result of which the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants became masters of the land, their enthusiasm for revolution and production rising to an unprecedented height.

This change in production relations liberated the productive forces for the first time. As a result, production also went up. Per mow output of food grains rose from the pre-liberation 100 catties to about 150 catties.

But following the development of the revolutionary situation, it was increasingly clear that the small peasant economy, in which each family fended for itself, was gradually heading for polarization, that forces of spontaneous capitalism were gradually on the ascendant. Moreover, such small peasant economy had its severe limitations. It could not stand sudden attacks of natural disaster, and could not support any large-scale irrigational projects. Thus a new contradiction arose between production relations and productive forces, which hampered the development of productivity.

The great leader Chairman Mao again led us broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in unfolding an agricultural cooperative movement. A second great revolution with respect to the system of ownership of means of production took place, destroying the system of private ownership that had obtained for several thousand years and enabling the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to embark on the broad way of socialism. Great development was again made in production in our brigade, with grain output raised to more than 200 catties per mow. Collective undertakings also developed as a result, and the lot of members of the brigade improved somewhat. Each of the two great revolutions with respect to ownership of means of production brought in its wake great development of production, fully demonstrating the great promotional role played by revolution in production.

After the completion of the socialist revolution respecting the system of ownership of means of production, would there still be class struggle in society? Would it still be necessary to insist on placing revolution in command of production? And what was the principal contradiction in the country?

Our understanding of these questions was at first very vague. Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him freely advocated the reactionary theory of productive forces, saying preposterously that "class struggle has basically come to a conclusion," that the principal contradiction in our country was now "a contradiction between the advanced socialist system and backward social productive forces," that "the primary task for the people of our country and for the Party is to develop productive forces at the greatest possible speed," etc., etc. As our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle of the lines were not high, we were at one time influenced by these swindlers. At the time, in order to increase production at the utmost speed, we slackened class struggle, "grasping only grains, cotton and edible oil but

failing to distinguish between the enemy and ourselves. As a result, not only did we fail to increase production, but we also brought great loss to the collective economy.

These living facts of class struggle taught us a lesson. Once more we studied Chairman Mao's writings on classes and class struggle in the period of socialism, and realized that without socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts, socialist revolution in the system of ownership of means of production alone would not consolidate the socialist system. We confiscated the land of landlords, but their reactionary ideas continued to rot in our midst and poison us.

Meanwhile, changes in social and economic systems also required people to change their ideas accordingly. However, man's ideas could not change into proletarian ideas quickly and could not be quickly adapted to the situation. Some people formally joined the cooperatives and put their land and cattle in the pool, but ideologically they did not completely join the cooperatives. It would take them considerable time to join the cooperatives ideologically. More serious still, a small number of representatives of the bourgeoisie succeeded in infiltrating our proletarian ranks. Having usurped power in some departments, they stubbornly followed the capitalist road instead of the socialist road. All this was in contradiction with the new economic system and hampered the development of productive forces.

Under such circumstances, no progress in production along the socialist road would be possible unless we brought proletarian politics to the fore, grasped class struggle, and radically consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. Even if we could produce something, what use would it be to us when capitalism was allowed to come back? Would it not only contribute to the material basis for the restoration of capitalism? We began to realize that correct handling of the relations between revolution and production was still the basic problem of the development of production.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has destroyed the bourgeois command headquarters headed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, and washed away the non-proletarian ideas in the depths of our minds. Having learned from the experience and lessons of the past, we repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Politics is the supreme commander and the soul" and "Political work is the life-blood of all economic work." We firmly grasp class struggle and the two-line struggle, severely criticize the reactionary theory of productive forces, and firmly insist on educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and putting revolution in command of production. The unprecedented popularization of Mao Tse-tung's thought has promoted man's ideological revolution and produced rich material fruit. The average per mow output of the 500 mow of wheat of our brigade reached 477 catties this year, the highest record for a single crop of wheat over a large area in our hsien.

The fact of the three big increases of production following three great revolutions fully demonstrates the truth that no rotting, decadent old thing would voluntarily make its exit from the stage of history, and that

revolutionary means must be employed in destroying the old and establishing the new in order to liberate productive forces. As the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of our brigade have said, "Every time we make revolution, production will go up. Following Chairman Mao, we shall go higher and higher with every step we take."

Promote Mechanization of Production With Man's Ideological Revolutionization

What is the most powerful productive force? Marx, the revolutionary teacher, has pointed out: "Of all tools of production, the most powerful productive force is the revolutionary class itself." The great leader Chairman Mao has also taught us: "Of all things in this world, man is the most precious. So long as there is man, all worldly miracles can be worked under the leadership of the Communist Party." It is on the full utilization of the human factor that we rely for changing the "poor and blank" feature of our country.

But Liu Shao-ch'i and political swindlers like him declared preposterously that "technical work must form the core" of the building of socialism and that "technical development will bring development in all other fields. Is that not the greatest political aim?" They radically failed to see the unlimited creative power latent in the masses of the people. From their point of view, productive forces meant only technology plus tools, and with technology there would be everything. As a result, they concluded fallaciously that "mechanization should precede cooperativization," completely negating the commanding role played by man's ideological revolutionization in the mechanization of production.

Technology and machines are important factors in the development of production. But technology and machines are created by man. Without hard struggle by man, how can there be machines? The land in our brigade was very uneven in the past. In an area of more than 1,000 mow there were three big gullies, two hills, eight or nine large depressions, and several hundred mounds. It was all saline or alkaline land which could not be irrigated during a drought or drained in a flood, and which produced very little.

How could such natural conditions and state of low yield be changed? Should we rely on mobilization of the human factor or wait for machines? At that time our brigade had very little money and no machines at all. What we had were only our hands and some such simple tools as picks, carrying poles, and wheelbarrows. However, the broad masses were not frightened by the difficulties before them. They did not wait for or depend on aid or ask the upper levels for it, but inspired by Chairman Mao's great call, "In agriculture learn from Tachai," followed Tachai's example of self-reliance and hard work. Defying the scorching sun in summer and the snowstorms of winter, they fought year after year and, with dogged revolutionary spirit, filled up all the large depressions, levelled all the hills and mounds by moving several hundred thousand cubic meters of earth, changed the appearance of the land, and turned the more than 1,000 mow into stable yield and high-yield land which could be irrigated during a drought and drained in a

flood. Grain output at last reached the target set in the "National Program." As a result of the increase in output, collective accumulation of funds also rose steeply, creating conditions for mechanization.

Our brigade now owns a tractor for plowing, a water pump for irrigation, a winnowing machine, and a mill for making flour. The degree of mechanization and water control is rising steadily. Even if the heaviest downpour in history were to fall here for twenty-four hours without a break, we could still drain the excess water rapidly and prevent a calamity. This is possible because there was cooperativization first, which fully developed the activism of the human factor and promoted mechanization of production with man's ideological revolutionization.

But now that conditions have improved and the degree of mechanization has risen, does that mean that the human factor can no longer play a decisive role? No. Machines are made by man and can play their proper role only when operated by man. Land is inanimate and can produce crops only when worked by man. Since our brigade now has water and fertilizer at its disposal, some people think mistakenly that "We do not have to bother about the human factor, as we have plenty of manure and water. With such favorable conditions, we surely can increase our output."

The fact, however, is otherwise. When it was time to water the wheat and give the fields another dressing of manure this spring, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, bent on winning a bumper harvest of wheat, defied the bone-chilling wind and went bare-footed to the fields with their trouser legs turned up. Undaunted by hardship and tiring work, they brought water to those spots which were higher and which water could not naturally reach. They patiently set right plants which had lodged. They used manure carefully and evenly, so it might be fully utilized. They regarded every extra grain of wheat reaped as an extra contribution to the revolutionary cause.

However, when watering the fields and using fertilizer, a small handful of unreformed landlords and rich peasants did not even take off their shoes, but merely dug a few big holes by the side of the irrigation canals and filled them with manure, and then let the wheat fields be flooded. The result was that the wheat fields were not properly watered, but more than double the amount of water and electricity was wasted compared with that used by the poor and lower-middle peasants. As soon as they found out this, the poor and lower-middle peasants criticized and struggled against the class enemy who sabotaged production.

The incident fully shows that "having plenty of water and manure, there is no need to bother about the human factor" is wrong, but that "having plenty of water and manure, the key still lies with the human factor." No matter at what time and no matter how high the degree of mechanization and how favorable the conditions, "the decisive factor is still man and not matter" remains true always. By negating the role of man, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him also negated the greatest productive force and the great truth that the human factor is supreme. They substituted

the bourgeois "technology first," "work points in command" and "material incentive" for the proletarian politics in command and mechanization for revolutionization. In effect they were bringing bourgeois politics to the fore.

Output Can Rise Only If the Right Road Is Followed

Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him have declared everywhere: "What is politics in command? It means carrying out production tasks successfully." By means of such reactionary theory that embodied politics in production and substituted production for politics, they tried to lead us the broad masses onto the evil road of "pulling the cart with lowered head without looking forward" and "burying one in work without paying attention to policy, line and power."

What is politics? Vice Chairman Lin points out: "Politics is class struggle." We firmly insist on putting proletarian politics in command, because, with class struggle and the two-line struggle as the key, we want to educate people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and bring up a revolutionary force that is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, so as to ceaselessly strengthen and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as the socialist positions in the countryside. Otherwise, the class enemy will want to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat when we try to consolidate it; and when we carry out socialist construction, the class enemy will want to sabotage it and restore capitalism. In this acute, violent, and complex struggle, how can we consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and promote production unless we resist the forces of capitalism and hit the sabotage activities of the small handful of class enemies?

Class struggle in society will inevitably be reflected within the revolutionary ranks and take the form of two-line struggle. Take for example our own brigade. Here every achievement and every change is made in the violent two-line struggle and is inseparable from it. When the broad masses wanted to carry out cooperativization and develop the advantages of collective economy, some people said, "No matter how good it is, it cannot be better than three mow for each person." When after we criticized this spontaneous capitalist tendency and under the great call of Chairman Mao, "In agriculture learn from Tachai," proceeded to change the saline and alkaline land, fear of hardship and tiring work came to the surface among some people. When great development was made in production and public accumulations rose sharply after we criticized this world outlook of the coward and the lazy man, and when we decided to build a pumping station by our own efforts, some people said openly: "What use is such a pumping station which will cost a lot of money? It is better to distribute the money to members of the brigade." They wanted to ask the upper level for money and materials. We again waged a struggle against such an idea of distributing and consuming everything and asking for aid, and finally built a pumping station. The result was that the station demonstrated its usefulness in a big flood, insuring a bumper harvest.

Subsequently, when in order to develop the collective economy we launched an intensive movement for pig raising and accumulation of manure, some people again came out to say, "Our village has too many people and little land for cultivation. More pigs will mean more mouths to feed, and that will do more harm than good." We mobilized the broad masses for a great debate, "Do we raise pigs for the revolution or for profit?"

Having studied Chairman Mao's directives on pig raising, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants greatly raised their understanding and consciousness. They criticized the capitalist idea that the object of pig raising was to make money, enabling the enterprise of pig raising to develop greatly. In the brigade there is now one pig for every member, providing a large amount of manure for agricultural production. All these facts clearly show that at every crucial moment of revolution and production we always suffered from the interference and sabotage through various fallacies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him and by a small handful of class enemies. Only when such interference and sabotage is removed and its poisonous influence eradicated, and only when Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is firmly implemented, will it be possible for revolution and production to go forward.

"Historical experience merits attention." Long years of work practice have made me realize deeply that the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the countryside will inevitably be represented as a struggle between the implementation of Chairman Mao's great guideline of "Grasping revolution and stimulating production" and the promotion of the reactionary theory of productive forces trumpeted by Liu Shao-ch'i and political swindlers like him. The history of the development of production of the new China is a history of the struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him. And this struggle is exactly a powerful motive force for continuously liberating the productive forces and promoting the development of production. From now on I will surely implement all the more resolutely Chairman Mao's great guideline of "Grasping revolution and stimulating production, and make still greater contributions toward the further improvement of the situation in Houhuyü production brigade and to the Chinese revolution and world revolution.

* * *

PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

We Must Establish A New Production Order

- Refuting the "Theory That Systems Are Useless"

by

Suo Kang (索剛)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1971)

At present the broad masses of workers in factories, mines and enterprises are following Chairman Mao's teaching "Conscientiously do a good job in struggle-criticism-transformation" to reform unreasonable regulations and systems and establish a new production order. This has markedly pushed forward the development of production in enterprises and the ideological revolutionization of the employees of the enterprises.

However, among some of the people in some enterprises there is still a strange "theory that systems are useless." Whenever they mention existing regulations and systems they say: "They are all for restraining people and binding the hands and feet of the masses" and should be done away with. Whenever they mention the establishment of new regulations and systems they say: "They are also for restraining people and binding the hands and feet of the masses" and must not be established. As a result, they refuse to obey orders or abide by rules in the course of production. They fail to ask for instructions or to make reports when they should. Instead, they go their own way. As they see it, all regulations and systems which restrict anarchism are no good. But "anarchism is not in conformity with the interest and wishes of the people." The broad masses of workers urgently desire the strengthening of enterprise control and the establishment of new production order.

When we travel on foot or by car in town we have to obey orders from the traffic police. If we do not, accidents will ensue. Then how can we do away with the system of responsibility, system of shifts, system of inspection, system of quality examination, and unified command in modern enterprises whose sections are so closely knitted together and related to one another? The new situation of vigorous development of industrial production requires our factories, mines and enterprises to establish a new production order. But what is new production order then? First of all it is a high degree of revolutionization among the rank and file who should have a clear concept of organization and discipline. In modern industrial production, orders must not be given in a haphazard manner nor can we do away with orders either. Doing away with a highly centralized command established on the foundation of a high degree of democracy is tantamount to negation of modern industry. Consequently we cannot negate all regulations and systems nor can we tolerate anarchist ideas.

"The viewpoints of confirming everything and those of negating everything about our work are all one-sided." In the question of reforming regulations and systems we must also conscientiously understand and master this dialectical method which Chairman Mao has taught us and oppose the erroneous tendency to confirm everything or negate everything. At present we must pay special attention to opposing the erroneous trend among some of the people to negate all regulations and systems.

We should realize that some of the regulations and systems were summed up by the masses of workers after long periods of production struggle and some of them were won with sweat, blood or even lives. They are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of production order, elevation of the quality of products and assurance of safe production; therefore we cannot do away with these regulations and systems. Some regulations and systems may have certain shortcomings of one kind or another in certain respects; but we should still try to improve and perfect them through analyses and trials instead of negating them categorically.

For long periods of time there has always been a violent struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line centering around the question of discipline and system. As we know, in the past Liu Shao-ch'i and company once fanatically advocated the "theory that systems are almighty." They talked only about systems without mentioning the human factor and practiced bourgeois dictatorial "control, restraint and suppression" upon the broad masses. Although this "theory that systems are almighty" was thoroughly repudiated during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the remnant poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line could not be thoroughly eliminated in one stroke. What has been repudiated often re-appears in another form. This "theory of systems are useless" is in reality a rehash of the "theory that systems are almighty" in much the same way as the "theory that technology is useless" being a rehash of the "theory of technology first." Practice demonstrated to us that reasonable regulations and systems are definitely not useless to socialist enterprises but very useful.

"Discipline is an assurance of the implementation of a line." To raise our self-consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must raise our self-consciousness in maintaining revolutionary discipline and revolutionary systems.

To reform unreasonable regulations and systems and establish a new production order is an important task in enterprises; leaders of enterprises must grasp conscientiously, grasp carefully and, in particular, grasp boldly. They must change the spiritual attitude of not daring to grasp and being unwilling to grasp. We must be bold in doing away with unreasonable regulations and systems, in defending reasonable regulations and systems, in repudiating and struggling against anarchist ideologies which advocate the abolition of all regulations and systems, and in enforcing discipline against all those who undermined reasonable regulations and systems and thereby caused accidents. This is the only way to educate the cadres and workers, to strengthen the Party's leadership over enterprises and to truly establish a new production order in socialist enterprises.

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Fully Mobilize the Masses To Reform Regulations and Systems

- An investigation report on the Insecticide Workshop of Chuchou Chemical Works

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1971)

In the movement of "learning from Tach'ing in industrial production," the Party branch of the Agricultural Insecticide Workshop of Chuchou Chemical Works, proceeding from raising consciousness in line struggle, fully trusts and relies upon the masses and energetically grasps various living ideas in reforming unreasonable regulations and systems. It has brought about outstanding results in this task.

Drawing a Strict Line Between Abolition and Establishment

They encountered various kinds of ideological resistance at the very beginning of the reform: Some of the masses were afraid that the leadership might be practicing "control, restraint and suppression" on them, some of the cadres were afraid to repeat the mistake of "control, restraint and suppression," and other people thought that after the great proletarian cultural revolution the main thing was to rely upon consciousness, therefore the only thing which needed to be done was grasping ideological education. Regulations and systems were always in the way, making it impossible to work freely.

After a careful analysis of the above situation, the Party branch of the workshop came to the conclusion that causes which produced such erroneous understanding were: First, failure to draw a clear line between reasonable regulations and systems and the revisionist "control, restraint and suppression." Second, influence from liberalist and anarchist ideas and lack of sufficient understanding of the significance of reasonable regulations and systems.

In order to clarify the ideas and improve understanding, the Party branch of the workshop mobilized the masses to conduct analyses by using model deeds, to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly, and to draw a clear line between reasonable regulations and systems and "control, restraint and suppression." For instance, in the original system of business accounting it was stipulated that attention must be given to cost factors in the course of production, consumption must be kept at a fixed level, and the amount of water, electricity and gas employed must also be kept within limits. But during one period of time these reasonable regulations were considered an effort at "control, restraint and suppression" and were done away with. This brought about a grave waste of raw materials, water, electricity and gas and a marked increase in the cost of production.

By grasping such examples, the Party branch led everybody to use the viewpoint of "one dividing into two" to conduct a concrete analysis of the original system of business accounting so as to make everybody understand that the above-mentioned regulations and systems were not for the sake of "control, restraint and suppression" and that only the use of the "abacus" and "charts" by those "experts" and a small number of specialists to restrain fixed amounts of production and their use of the amount of money awards to restrain the amount of consumption was "control, restraint and suppression." Such analyses made everybody understand the line between what should be done away with and what should be established.

To elevate the understanding of the significance of reasonable regulations and systems, the Party branch held study classes, exposed vicious counter-revolutionary revisionist regulations and systems pushed forward by Liu Shao-ch'i and company such as "experts ruling the factory," "production first" and "material incentive," etc., and conducted investigations on grave incidents which gave the class enemy opportunities to cause waste and loss and to undermine production since the cultural revolution as a result of the imperfection of regulations and systems.

Study of Lenin's teaching "Proletarian unconditional centralism and strict discipline are one of the fundamental conditions for defeating the bourgeoisie" and Chairman Mao's teaching "Discipline is an assurance for the implementation of a line," made everybody realize that regulations and systems always served politics and were a tool of class struggle. The essence of the "theory of regulations and systems being useless" was a reflection of the "theory of dying out of class struggle." For the sake of restoring capitalism Liu Shao-ch'i and company had to push forward their counter-revolutionary revisionist regulations and systems; but for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat we had to establish our socialist regulations and systems.

Relying Upon Everybody To Make Decisions and Explore Ways

There were living ideas in connection with the question of how to set up regulations and systems. Some comrades said: "Most of the workers in our workshop are young. Their seniority in the factory is low and they lack practical experience. Therefore now is not the time to rely upon them for setting up systems but time to hurry and set up systems to control them." The Party branch of the workshop thought this was a reflection of the "theory of the masses being backward" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and company. So it led everybody to study Chairman Mao's series of teachings on the mass line, repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of operating enterprises by a few people, and mobilized the masses to make decisions and explore ways to reform unreasonable regulations and systems.

First of all, the Party branch of the workshop mobilized the masses to conduct an analysis on existing regulations and systems which they divided into three general categories:

First comes the category of regulations and systems which were summed up by the broad masses of workers during long periods of practical experience and which reflect the reality of production. They should not be abolished but should be kept instead. In the meantime, scholasticism should be avoided and conciseness and compactness should be emphasized in regulations and systems; for example in "standard operating procedures," "safety regulations," "regulations for the maintenance of equipment" and the "system of responsibility for each post," etc.

Second comes the category of revisionist rules which advocate "material incentive" and defend the "expert line." These should be thoroughly abolished with their remnant poison completely removed.

Finally comes the category of regulations and systems which have relatively reasonable concrete contents but are not carried out properly. For instance, most of the percentages of content and concrete methods of inspection provided in the original "system of quality inspection" were relatively reasonable. However, when quality inspection was carried out, instead of relying upon the masses, a few people merely sat in the analysis laboratory shaking bottles and determining grades. In this way the workers failed to find out about the quality of their own products promptly. Such a way of quality inspection could only be a "restraint on quality" instead of "improvement of quality." What should be adopted was an inspection method of "combination of self-inspection, mutual inspection and inspection by specialists" which relied upon the masses for improvement of quality.

In the course of setting up regulations and systems, the workers also organized a "three-in-one" squad consisting of workers' representatives, leading cadres and specialists to concentrate the views of the masses and systematically draft several sets of urgently needed regulations and systems. These regulations and systems were to be adopted for trial after being repeatedly discussed and revised by the squads and teams.

When regulations and systems were set up, the Party branch of the workshop paid due respect to the spirit of initiative of the masses and actively supported new things emerging from among the masses. For instance, in the mass movement of increasing production and practicing economy, some of the old workers of the squads and teams voluntarily set up economy boxes to collect waste materials to be handed in periodically. Every time such waste materials were handed in, young workers were organized to hold an on-the-spot criticism meeting to criticize the idea of waste. The young workers said: "This not only handed in the waste materials but also helped us to purify our thoughts." After this good method was popularized throughout the workshop by the workshop Party branch and after a discussion by the masses, this formally became a system.

New regulations and systems set up by relying upon the masses embody the principle of politics commanding work and the Party's mass line; in the meantime, they are concise and compact. For instance, there were more than ten articles and 1,000 words in the past "system of responsibility for each post," but the new one has only seven articles and only a little over 300 words.

We Must Rely Upon Revolutionized People for Implementing Revolutionary Systems

After new regulations and systems were set up, some of the comrades thought as they already had new regulations and systems they could slacken their ideological and political work a bit. In view of this living idea, the Party branch of the workshop organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's great teaching "Politics is the commander and soul." This made everybody realize that they must rely upon revolutionized people for implementing revolutionary systems. Although regulations and systems were written on paper and posted on walls, it would be impossible to translate them into action without stepping up ideological and political education, no matter how good the system was.

Thus comrades of the Party branch adopted a series of measures so as to use ideological and political education to assure the implementation of regulations and systems, held short-term study classes to train personnel concerned with regulations and systems, organized them to study repeatedly the "three constantly read articles," established in them the idea of serving the people "totally" and "thoroughly," regularly educated the employees in discipline, incessantly raised their consciousness in the implementation of regulations and systems for the sake of the revolution, and regularly held discussion and application meetings for the mutual exchange of good experiences in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the strict execution of regulations and systems.

The thorough implementation of new regulations and systems pushed forward the mass movement of increasing production and practicing economy. Since the establishment and perfection of reasonable regulations and systems the squads and teams have begun to emulate one another in unity, progress and style. As they try to learn from, mutually help and surpass one another, output continues to increase, the quality of products continues to improve, cost and consumption of materials continues to decrease markedly.

Since the turn of the year this workshop has overfulfilled its state production targets every month and the percentage of rejects has been reduced to zero. The state production target for one of the principal products, pentachloro-phenol sodium, for the first half of the year was fulfilled 80 days ahead of schedule.

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PHYSICAL EXERCISES

Chinese State Council and Military Commission of CPC Central Committee Issue Circular on Introducing New Set of Physical Exercise Throughout Country on Trial Basis

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1971)

the state council and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china recently issued a circular on introducing a new set of physical exercise throughout the country on a trial basis. this is to carry out chairman mao's great principle "promote physical culture and build up the people's health" and meet the needs of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war" as well as the demand of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

known as "broadcast calisthenics" as it is done to musical accompaniment broadcast over the radio, the new set of physical exercise shows the loving attention paid to people's health by the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

the set of exercise is prepared by the calisthenics group of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and its musical accompaniment by the central philharmonic society. it comprises eight stanzas and takes five minutes to do. its movements are simple and give exercise to various parts of the body. it is suitable for the workers, peasants and soldiers, government cadres as well as young students.

"broadcast calisthenics" is a sports event easy to popularize among the people. it does not call for special grounds or equipment. it takes little time to do and the workers, peasants and soldiers like it very much. comrades who took part in preparing the set of exercise seriously studied chairman mao's brilliant works such as "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and chairman mao's great directives on physical culture and sports, and launched a revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they took over the good points of the previous sets of physical exercise and made improvements on the movements, musical accompaniment and diagrammed sheets analysing the movements.

in an effort to make the new set of physical exercise serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers still better, and to strive for better effects, comrades who took part in preparing it followed chairman mao's great teaching "from the masses, to the masses" and went to factories, villages, army units, government organs and schools during the past year or so to collect opinions and rely on the masses. after the set was completed, they went to 140 units to have it tried by more than 90,000 people and improved over and over again. at the same time, they collected opinions from many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and health, literary and art departments concerned.

the central people's broadcasting station and local people's broadcasting stations will broadcast the musical accompaniment beginning september 1. the peking television station will put on a programme to teach people how to do the new exercise.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Agricultural Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1971)

the albanian agricultural delegation led by pirro dodbiba, minister of agriculture, left here for home via shanghai by plane this afternoon after a friendly visit to china.

seeing the albanian comrades-in-arms off at the airport were sha feng, minister, and yang li-kung, vice-minister, of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of other chinese organizations concerned, including li kuang-hsun, han tsung-cheng, liang chi-chou, hsu pin-chou and chiao pei-hsin, as well as cheng chao, leading member of the china-albanian friendship people's commune on peking outskirts.

present were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, and spiro rusha, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chairman of France-China Friendship Society and His Wife Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1971)

professor charles bettelheim, chairman of the france-china friendship society, and mme. bettelheim left here by plane this afternoon to visit southern china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned wu hsiao-ta, wang hsiao-yi, chu teh-hsi and lin chen.

alain riottot, cultural attache of the french embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND GUIANA

Guianese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1971)

forbes burnham, prime minister of the co-operative republic of guiana, yesterday received the visiting chinese government trade delegation led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, according to a report from georgetown.

the guianese prime minister had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the chinese delegation.

present on the occasion were hubert jack, minister of mines and forests, john carter, guianese high commissioner in britain, and other guianese officials.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, People's Bank Vice President Chiao Pei-hsin Meet Guinean Delegation Led by Sangare Nfaly

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chiao pei-hsin, vice-president of the people's bank of china, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with sangare nfaly, head of the guinean delegation and deputy governor of the central bank of guinea, and toure mohmed lamine, member of the delegation and director of the bank of foreign trade of guinea.

present on the occasion was guinean ambassador to china mamadou diop.

also present were leading members and staff members of the chinese organizations concerned ho kung-kai, cheng fei, hsu li-cheng and li ching-hua.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Holds National Conference of Unity and Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1971)

a national conference of unity and victory was ceremoniously held in tokyo on august 29 by the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), according to a tokyo report. with lofty sentiments and great determination to unite and wage a common struggle against the enemy, more than 400 representatives from all over japan -- from hokkaido in the north to okinawa in the south -- attended the conference.

the conference elected the new leading organ of the headquarters of the association with hisao kuroda as chairman, seimin miyazaki as director general and hajime miyoshi as secretary general.

hisao kuroda spoke at the conference. he said that the militant friendship between the people of japan and china is daily strengthening. no enemy can undermine it. u.s. imperialism constitutes an obstacle to promoting the friendship between the peoples of japan and china and to the restoration of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. in order to drive it out of japan proper, okinawa and asia, we must unite closely and fight together with the people of the whole country, with the chinese people, korean people as well as the people of all other countries in asia.

he strongly denounced japanese militarism for acting as a shock force in u.s. imperialist aggression in asia and wildly engaging itself in arms expansion and war preparations in a vain attempt to realize its ambition of invading korea, china's taiwan province and other countries in asia. he pointed out that to smash japanese militarism, the japanese people must form a broad united front, strengthen their unity with the people of other asian countries and fight shoulder to shoulder with them.

the fact that nixon had to decide to visit china, hisao kuroda said, indicates the defeat of u.s. imperialism in asia and the bankruptcy of its hostile policy to china. at the same time, it shows the great victory of the chinese people and the victory of the unity and struggle of the indochinese and other asian peoples. it shows that the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily.

he continued that at present, the public opinion demanding the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations is gaining ground with a tremendous force throughout the country. the sato government's policy of tailing after u.s. imperialism and hostility towards china faces a total bankruptcy.

hisao kuroda expressed determination to make further efforts for strengthening and developing the japan-china friendship movement.

in his speech, seimin miyazaki pointed out that u.s. imperialism is working hand in glove with the japanese reactionaries to revive japanese militarism. it plots to make use of the japanese reactionaries to carry out, under the protection of u.s. nuclear umbrella, its policy of aggression

in asia on its behalf.

seimin miyazaki concemned the japanese reactionaries for their crimes of reviving japanese militarism energetically in the military, economic, cultural and other fields, disregarding the aspiration of the broad masses of the people of japan and asia, and rendering active services to u.s. imperialism as its gendarme in asia.

he said that the world people have formed a broad united front against u.s. imperialism in an excellent world situation. correspondingly, a new upsurge is emerging in the struggle of the japanese people against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, for smashing the okinawa "reversion" fraud of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, for the overthrow of the sato cabinet and for japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

invited to the conference were seiichi katsumata, vice-chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations; isamu akamatsu, vice-chairman of the japanese socialist party; yoshiyuki asai, vice-chairman of the komei party; akira watanabe, executive member of the central committee of the democratic socialist party; masayoshi fukuda, representative of the japanese communist party (left); kenzo nakajima, chairman of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations; kozo sasaki, representative member of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations; teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan international trade promotion association; tomitaro kaneda, vice-chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan; kinkazu saionji, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association; bon shiraishi, chairman of the japan committee of afro-asian writers; tokumatsu sakamoto, director general of the japan committee for afro-asian people's solidarity; takaji nishizawa, responsible member of the society for studies of mao tsetung thought; yusho otsuka, dean of the institute of mao tsetung thought; kunisuke iioka, secretary general of the japan journalists' league; keibun nishikawa, chairman of the forum of japanese religious believers friendly to china; as well as kuraju anzai, shigeru fujita and saburo endo.

seiichi katsumata, isamu akamatsu, yoshiyuki asai, masayoshi fukuda, kenzo nakajima and teiji hagiwara made speeches, extending warm greetings to the conference of unity and victory.

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, who has gone to tokyo to attend the funeral service of mr. kenzo matsumura and attend the national conference of unity and victory of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) was present on invitation. wang kuo-chuan spoke at the conference and addressed to the conference a message of congratulations of the china-japan friendship association.

in his speech wang kuo-chuan first extended warm congratulations to the conference and extended sincere regards and militant salute to all japanese friends and japanese people who have an ardent wish for japan-china friendship.

he said that the present situation in the world in general and in asia in particular is excellent. under such an excellent situation, it is of great significance that friends of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox)

have strengthened their great alliance and united against the enemy. he expressed the conviction that through this conference, the japanese friends will certainly develop their victories, sum up their experience and make greater contributions to further promoting the japan-china friendship movement and further strengthening the militant friendship and unity between the peoples of japan and china.

in conclusion, wang kuo-chuan said that the chinese people will forever unite, fight and win victory together with the japanese people.

kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of the chinese residents, kao yu-chi and yu hsiao, leading members of the chinese ocean-going freighter "dong feng" anchored in yokohama, and chao tzu-jui, member of the tokyo liaison office of china-japan memorandum trade office, were also present at the conference on invitation.

the conference adopted a "general report", a "resolution on overthrowing the reactionary sato cabinet and realizing the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations", a "resolution on smashing the 'agreement on okinawa reversion'", a "resolution on the immediate restoration to china of her legitimate seats in the united nations", a "declaration of the conference" and a message to the chinese people.

the conference came to a victorious close in an atmosphere of unity and militancy.

Wang Kuo-chuan and His Party Meet Leaders of General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and his party wang hsiao-hsien and chiang pei-chu called at the general association of korean residents in japan on the afternoon of august 27 and were accorded a warm welcome by han dok su, chairman, and li gye baek, kim byong sik, chong jae pil, vice-chairmen, of the association, and others, with whom wang kuo-chuan had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

on the afternoon of august 29, han dok su, li gye baek, kim byong sik and chong jae pil, and yun sang chol, head of the international department of the association, called on wang kuo-chuan and his party at the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office and had an extremely cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Wang Kuo-chuan and Party Attend Mr. Kenzo Matsumura's Funeral Service and National Conference of Unity and Victory of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), and Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association of the people's republic of china, and members of his party wang hsiao-hsien and chiang pei-chu, attended the funeral service for the late mr. kenzo matsumura, noted japanese statesman, on august 26 and the national conference of unity and victory of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) on august 29, and met japanese friends from various circles between these days, according to tokyo reports.

the funeral service for mr. kenzo matsumura, noted japanese statesman, was solemnly held on the afternoon of august 26 at honganji temple at tsukiji, tokyo. the service was attended by over 4,000 people from various circles of japan. a message of condolence from former japanese prime minister mr. tanzan ishibashi and a message of condolence from premier chou en-lai to the family of mr. kenzo matsumura were read at the funeral service. wang kuo-chuan and his party expressed deep mourning over the death of mr. matsumura.

among those present at the funeral service were yoshimi furui, kaheita okazaki, seiichi tagawa, tomomi narita, yoshikatsu takeiri, ikko kasuga, takeo miki, kenzo kono, yasuhiro nakasone, seijuro arafune and shigeru hori. eisaku sato was also present at the service.

in a memorial speech kenzo kono, speaker of the japanese house of councillors, praised kenzo matsumura's contributions in regard to japan-china relations. he said: "we must strive to carry on the historical work left unfinished by mr. matsumura." in a speech of thanks at the end of the funeral service, masanao matsumura, son of kenzo matsumura, expressed his gratitude to china for sending mr. wang kuo-chuan to make a special trip to attend his father's funeral service.

before the funeral service, wang kuo-chuan and his party called at the home of the late mr. kenzo matsumura to express their condolences. on behalf of premier chou en-lai and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association kuo mo-jo, wang kuo-chuan expressed deep mourning over the death of mr. kenzo matsumura and extended cordial regards to the bereaved family. mr. matsumura's family and the japanese friends present expressed heartfelt thanks for the condolences and regards extended by the chinese leaders. they expressed the determination to carry on the wish of mr. matsumura to promote japan-china friendship and work hard to accomplish his unfinished cause. at noon on august 28 matsumura's family and personages concerned from the memorandum trade office of the japanese side gave a reception for wang kuo-chuan and his party.

on the afternoon of august 27, wang kuo-chuan and his party called on mrs. inejiro asanuma.

on the afternoon of august 28, wang kuo-chuan and his party attended the founding meeting of the japan-china agricultural exchange association. wang kuo-chuan addressed the meeting and read a message of congratulations from the china-japan friendship association to the meeting.

on the morning of august 29, wang kuo-chuan and his party attended the national conference of unity and victory of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and, in the evening, a grand reception given by the headquarters of the association. (a report on the reception is released separately)

during his stay in tokyo, wang kuo-chuan had meetings with japanese friends from various circles and had friendly talks with them on japan-china friendship, restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and other subjects. those whom wang kuo-chuan met were aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations; ichizo kimura, executive director of the kansai headquarters of the japan international trade promotion association; kenzo kono, speaker of the house of councillors; kaneita okazaki, yoshimi furui, seiich tagawa, responsible members of the japan-china memorandum trade office; teiji nagiwara, executive director of the japan international trade promotion association; leaders of the japanese socialist party including chairman tomomi narita, vice-chairman isamu akamatsu, general secretary masashi ishibashi, director of the general affairs bureau torao takazawa and director of the international affairs bureau kanji kawasaki; leaders of the japanese komei party including chairman yoshikatsu takeiri, vice-chairmen yoshiyuki asai and bumizo ninomiya, general secretary junya yano and director of the policy deliberation council yoshiaki masaki; masanao matsumura, eldest son, and haroko kobori, daughter, of kenzo matsumura; takeo miki, diet member of the japanese liberal democratic party; leaders of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) including hisao kuroda, seimin miyazaki, hajime miyoshi, and shichiro hozumi; kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association and chairman of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations; bon shiraishi, torao miyakawa, masao shimizu and shirato norio, standing directors of the japan-china cultural exchange association; hideji kawasaki, diet member of the liberal democratic party; seiichi katsumata, vice-chairman, and susumu kobayashi, fumio kawabata and kazuo fushiki, standing directors, of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations; nosai hyuga, president of the sumitomo metal industries, ltd.; ikko kasuga, chairman of the democratic socialist party; kazutaka kikawada, representative director of the japan committee for economic development; shigeo nagano, director general of the nippon steel corporation; and other japanese friends.

wang kuo-chuan and his party arrived in tokyo on the evening of august 25. they were warmly welcomed at haneda airport by over 500 japanese friends, patriotic overseas chinese and korean nationals in japan.

among the japanese friends welcoming them at the airport were (listed in the order of the number of strokes in the first character of the surname) tadashi yaoita, susumu kobayashi, hideji kawasaki, kanji kawasaki, ichitaro ide, kenzo nakajima, kaneita okazaki, ikuji yotoe, yusaku yayama, yoshiaki masaki, yoshimi furui, masashi ishibashi, yoshikatsu takeiri, kinkazu saionji, takaji nishizawa, kozo sasaki, shigeo sato, yoshiyuki asai, shunichi matsumoto, kyoko

asanuma, chojuro kawarazaki, ikko kasuga, kenji muroi, seimin miyazaki, shigetaro sasayama, ichiro watanabe, hisao kuroda, teiji nagiwara, aiichiro fujiyama and others.

also present at the airport were li gye baek, vice-chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and others.

noboru takeshita, chief secretary, and asao mihara, deputy chief secretary, of the japanese cabinet were also present at the airport to welcome and offer their service to wang kuo-chuan and his party.

CHINA AND LAOS

"Smash US Imperialists' Military Adventure of Aggression in Laos", Says Jen-min Jih-Pao Editorial

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial under the title "smash the u.s. imperialists' military adventure of aggression in laos". full text of the editorial follows:

prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, and the spokesman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front in a message and a statement on august 25 and 26, 1971 strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for mustering lao rightist troops and thai troops to launch large-scale "nibbling" attacks on the lao liberated zone, demanded an immediate end to the military adventure and reiterated the peaceful proposal for an immediate ceasefire throughout laos. prince souphanouvong forcefully warned the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys: "if they refuse to renounce their military ventures against the kingdom of laos, the lao people and the lao patriotic front will resolutely exercise their legitimate right to self-defence and deal well-deserved counter-blows at the u.s. imperialists and their quislings." the chinese government and people express the firmest support for the just stand of the lao patriotic front.

it is by no means accidental that u.s. imperialism has intensified its war of aggression against laos recently. on august 9, the u.s. government issued a statement on the lao situation, viciously attacking the democratic republic of viet nam. under the pretext of the so-called "massive north vietnamese invasion" of laos, it openly and brazenly asserted that the united states "is entitled to withhold complete compliance" with the geneva agreements on laos and will continue to provide military "assistance" for the lao rightists and to train and dispatch so-called "volunteers of thai nationality" to laos. this official u.s. statement deserves serious attention. it shows that despite its "almost helplessly bleak outlook" in laos and the rest of indochina, the u.s. government is still bent on acting rashly in laos. it also shows that the u.s. government intends to send still more thai accomplice

troops to laos to expand the war of aggression there. it is futile for the u.s. government to try to cover up its own aggression with the guise of an alleged "invasion" of laos by the democratic republic of viet nam. obediently serving the needs of the u.s. aggressors, the thai authorities sent thai accomplice troops to invade laos. this can merely be tantamount to lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

however, it is not u.s. imperialism but the heroic lao people who decide the destiny of laos today. under the leadership of the lao patriotic front and by relying on their own armed forces, the lao people have established the liberated areas which constitute two thirds of the land of the whole country. they have again and again smashed all kinds of schemes of u.s. imperialism and the lao rightists designed to extinguish the raging flames of the lao revolution, created an excellent revolutionary situation and thus made important contributions to the cause of the three indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. while fighting valiantly, the lao patriotic front has recently made new efforts for the peaceful settlement of the lao question. after the five-point political solution proposed on march 6, 1970, prince souphanouvong put forward on 22 last june a two-point proposal to achieve at once a ceasefire throughout the territory of laos and let the lao parties concerned meet right after the ceasefire in the whole territory of laos. the five-point political solution and the two-point proposal put forward by the lao patriotic front have been warmly hailed and supported by the lao people of various strata and the progressive public opinion of the world. now u.s. imperialism and its running dogs have not only flagrantly turned down the reasonable proposals of the lao patriotic front, but also stepped up their attacks on the liberated areas of laos and intensified the war of aggression in laos. this can only further reveal the vicious features of u.s. imperialism which vainly attempts to hang on in indochina. but what awaits u.s. imperialism can only be more ignominious and disastrous defeat, should it prolong its war of aggression.

laos is a close neighbour of china. the chinese and lao peoples are close brothers and comrades-in-arms. the chinese government and people are unshakable in their determination to do everything in their power to support the lao people and the indochinese people to "defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs". u.s. imperialism is surely to be defeated exclamation the lao people and the indochinese people will win exclamation

CHINA AND LIBYA

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Chairman Kazafi Greeting 2nd Anniversary of Libyan Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to omar moamer kazafi, chairman of the revolutionary command council and premier of the government of the arab republic of libya, warmly greeting the second anniversary of the revolution of the arab republic of libya. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency omar moamer kazafi,
chairman of the revolutionary command council and
premier of the government of the arab republic
of libya,

tripoli, libya

on the occasion of the second anniversary of the revolution of the arab republic of libya, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, extend warm congratulations to your excellency and, through you, to the libyan government and people.

since the libyan revolution of september 1, 1969, the libyan government and people, under your excellency's leadership, have waged unremitting struggles and achieved great successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, in liquidating colonial forces and in developing national economy. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice at the victories you have won and wish you continuous new successes on the road of advance.

may the arab republic of libya enjoy prosperity and its people happiness.

may the friendship between the chinese and libyan peoples develop and grow daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, august 31, 1971

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

President of Mozambique Liberation Front Gives Talk at Peking Gathering

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1971)

the liberation front of mozambique and the people of mozambique are determined to persist in armed struggle and carry to the end the struggle against colonialism and imperialism and for national independence, said samora moises machel, president of the front.

he said this in a talk he gave at a gathering sponsored by the chinese-african peoples' friendship association here today. leading members of the host and other organizations including wu hsiao-ta, sung ju-an, ting sung-tao and hsing jen-hsien attended.

in his talk president samora strongly condemned the portuguese colonialists for their crimes of enforcing a barbarous colonial rule in mozambique and brutally oppressing and plundering its people. he said: supported by u.s.-led imperialism, the portuguese colonialists have carried out unbridled suppression and massacre against the people of mozambique. more than 500 unarmed people were killed at mueda by the colonialist troops and police in june 1960 in the massacre of the petitioning procession. but the massacre by the colonialist troops and police only roused the people of mozambique to a still firmer resistance. the liberation front of mozambique was born in struggle. this was followed by heroic armed struggle by the people of mozambique.

president samora said: the patriotic armed forces led by the liberation front of mozambique have grown in strength in the arduous struggle over the past seven years and more. the armed struggle has spread to one third of the territory of the whole country and liberated areas have been built in one fourth of the territory. in the seven years of armed struggle the patriotic armed forces have annihilated several thousand portuguese colonialist troops, destroyed about one thousand military vehicles and attacked several hundred enemy bases and other military installations. president samora also talked about the building of the liberated areas in mozambique.

president samora expressed heartfelt thanks for the support given by the chinese people and the people of other countries to the people of mozambique.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Journalists' Delegation Leaves Kirin City for Shenyang

(NCNA-English Changchun, Aug. 31, 1971)

the korean journalists' delegation led by kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency, having concluded its visit to kirin province, left kirin city by special plane this afternoon for a visit to shenyang. the delegation is accompanied on its tour by chang cheng-teh, leading member of the hsinhua news agency, and yao yuan-fang, leading member of the "liberation army daily".

the delegation arrived here on august 29. the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed at the airport by cheng chi-chiao, secretary of the kirin provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; yao tien-tu, member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. kirin provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; chai hsiang-kun, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. changchun municipal committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of the press circles of kirin province and changchun city and several hundred revolutionary people.

on the afternoon of the same day, wang huai-hsiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. kirin provincial committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and other leading comrades of the party and government of kirin province hsiao tao-sheng, cheng chi-chiao, yao tien-tu and lan kan-ting met delegation leader kim song gol and all the comrades on the delegation. a banquet was given by comrade wang huai-hsiang to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms that evening. comrade wang huai-hsiang and comrade kim song gol spoke at the banquet, both expressing the wish that the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people would last forever.

the delegation visited the changchun no. one motor vehicle plant. members of the delegation held discussions separately with workers of the plant and chao pu-yu, a doctor of a shenyang unit of the chinese people's liberation army. the korean comrades also went sightseeing in changchun city and saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

the delegation arrived in the city of kirin yesterday in the company of comrade yao tien-tu. it visited the yuwen middle school where the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung had carried out revolutionary activities, the kirin lubricant mill and a dyestuff factory. in the course of the visit the korean comrades-in-arms had meetings with workers, cadres and people who had been commended for their meritorious deeds in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea and their family members. they were warmly received by the revolutionary people in these places.

upon its departure from kirin city today, the delegation was seen off at the airport by comrade yao tien-tu, deputy secretaries of the kirin municipal party committee and vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee wang wan-chun, wei chun-tsai and chen feng-chi, leading members of the press circles of kirin province and kirin city and several hundred revolutionary people.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Armymen Voice Firm Support for Heroic Vietnamese People

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1971)

following is an article entitled "firmly support the heroic vietnamese people to carry the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end" by wei hung-chuan and shi ping of a certain unit of the chinese people's liberation army and by the "yan tai feng heroic company" of another p.l.a. unit:

the glorious day of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam is drawing near amidst the victories of the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. with the militant friendship of "both comrades and brothers", we warmly acclaim the great victories scored by the vietnamese people in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and extend our highest regards to the vietnamese people fighting in the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle.

born in the tempests of revolution and grown up in the flames of revolutionary war, the d.r.v.n. has traversed a glorious fighting course in the past 26 years. over that period, the heroic vietnamese people carried out a protracted and arduous struggle against imperialism and colonialism and won great victory. especially since the most vicious u.s. imperialism imposed an aggressive war on the vietnamese people, the heroic south vietnamese people, giving full play to their glorious revolutionary tradition, have been persisting in a protracted people's war in very difficult circumstances. they have defeated the "special war" and "local war" of u.s. imperialism and are smashing the u.s.-puppet plan of "vietnamizing" the war and the "pacification" scheme, badly battering u.s. imperialism, the most vicious and brutal in the world. while successfully countering the naval and air raids of u.s. imperialism, the north vietnamese people, with the spirit of taking up production and fighting simultaneously, have made tremendous achievements in the building of a socialist economy and of national defence by giving play to their revolutionary dynamism, wisdom and creative power and by upholding the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle, thus giving powerful support to the struggle of their kith and kin in the south against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. standing firm in the south-eastern outpost of asia, the democratic republic of viet nam has become a powerful bulwark that no force can destroy.

the great victories of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation fully demonstrated the immense might of people's war and laid bare the paper-tiger nature of u.s. imperialism. the vietnamese people's heroic struggle has pinned down and weakened the aggressor forces of u.s. imperialism, upset the latter's global strategy and given enormous encouragement and impetus to the anti-imperialist struggles of the asian, african and latin american peoples. they have thus set for the oppressed people and nations the world over a brilliant example of daring to fight and win and added an immortal chapter to the history of revolutionary struggles of the people throughout the world.

chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, has pointed out: "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles." to save itself from defeat on the battlefields in south viet nam and in the rest of indochina, u.s. imperialism is playing more vigorously with its counter-revolutionary dual tactics. while prattling about "peace" and "troops withdrawal", it has not made any positive response to the 7-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam; moreover, it is stubbornly dragging out and enlarging the war of aggression in indochina by carrying on its plan of "vietnamizing" the war and the "nixon doctrine" of "using asians to fight asians" and "using indochinese to fight indochinese".

president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, pointed out that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" and that "for independence and freedom, the vietnamese people are determined to fight the u.s. aggressors through to complete victory, whatever the hardships and sacrifices may be." in face of the frantic death-bed struggle of u.s. imperialism, the heroic vietnamese people, united still more closely and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of cambodia and laos, have scored great victories one after another in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the revolutionary situation in indochina today has never been better. we are firmly convinced that the vietnamese people with a glorious tradition of revolution and long tested in the flames of revolutionary war will surely be able to smash all the schemes of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys by displaying the revolutionary spirit of "resolve to fight and win" and persisting in a protracted people's war; they will surely be able to overcome all difficulties, drive u.s. imperialism completely out of vietnamese territory and realize the sacred goals of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

china and viet nam are friendly neighbours closely related like the lips and the teeth, and the peoples of the two countries are close comrades-in-arms sharing each other's weal and woe. the great victories of the vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are the greatest support to the revolutionary cause of the chinese people and the revolutionary struggles of the world people. the militant solidarity and revolutionary friendship established between the chinese and vietnamese peoples in protracted revolutionary struggles will last for ever like the endless flow of the yangtze river and the majestic ranges of the truong son mountains. "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." the struggle of the vietnamese people is our struggle and so are their victories. it is our bounden internationalist duty to support the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we shall always unite together, fight together and win victory together with the heroic vietnamese people and resolutely support the fraternal vietnamese people to carry their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to complete victory.

Peking Reception Marks Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence of DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1971)

the china-viet nam friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this afternoon, to warmly celebrate the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the democratic republic of viet nam.

present at the reception on invitation were:

ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy; all members of the d.r.v.n. government experts delegation led by ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade; and all members of the vietnamese local economic study group led by le quang tuan, secretary of the ha bac provincial committee of the viet nam workers' party; and

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

present were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; chiu mui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo proposed a toast at the reception, extending the warmest festival greetings to the vietnamese people on behalf of the chinese people, the china-viet nam friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

he said: under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese people have followed president ho chi minh's testament and won great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in socialist construction in the north. we are overjoyed at and inspired by your victories. we are convinced that the vietnamese people with a glorious revolutionary tradition will certainly win complete victory over the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs, and score still greater victories in socialist construction.

ambassador ngo thuyen then spoke, extolling the fraternal friendship between the people of viet nam and china. he said: we will go all out to nurture the fraternal friendship between the people of viet nam and china on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and make it evergreen.

he strongly denounced the nixon clique for continuing to intensify its war of aggression and for committing heinous crimes against the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia. he said: we are determined to raise high president ho chi minh's banner of "firm resolve to fight and win", overcome all difficulties and hardships, persist in and promote the war of resistance, so as to thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressors, liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north and then unify the fatherland peacefully. we are also determined to strengthen our unity with the fraternal people

of laos and cambodia and drive the u.s. aggressors out of the peninsula of indochina.

the reception was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere. in the happy get-together, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms drank many toasts to the continuous consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam.

also present at the reception were leading members of the chinese departments concerned, including han nien-lung, shen chien, li chiang, han tsung-cheng, liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin, liu chun, wang hai-jung, wang hsiao-yun and wang yueh-hsi.

Vietnamese Films To Be Shown Throughout China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1971)

vietnamese feature film "a phuc" and documentary "vinh linh area -- an iron bastion" will be shown in peking and other parts of china beginning september 2 in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the democratic republic of viet nam.

"a phuc" depicts how vietnamese children attack u.s. aggressors with bravery and wisdom in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the documentary "vinh linh area -- an iron bastion" vividly records how the armymen and civilians of the vinh linh area, an outpost of north viet nam, under the correct leadership of the viet nam workers' party, unite closely and attack heroically the u.s. imperialist aggressors with a firm resolve to fight and win. the heroic armymen and civilians of the vinh linh area have built a network of underground tunnels. they fight and at the same time engage in production, displaying the revolutionary heroism of the vietnamese people. the documentary also exposes the towering crimes committed by the u.s. imperialist aggressors in viet nam.

the two films were produced by the viet nam hanoi film studio and the viet nam newsreels and documentary film studio respectively and dubbed into chinese by the "august first" film studio of the chinese people's liberation army.

DRVN Local Economic Study Group Visits Tachai Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1971)

the local economic study group from the democratic republic of viet nam led by le quang tuan, secretary of the ha bac provincial committee of the viet nam workers' party, visited the tachai production brigade of the tachai people's commune in hsiyang county, shansi province, from august 29 to 30, in company with han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries. the group returned to peking today.

during its stay in tachai, the study group was warmly welcomed by cheng yung-kuei, secretary of the shansi provincial

committee of the communist party of china and secretary of the party branch of the tachai production brigade, and leading members of hsiyang county, the tachai commune and the tachai brigade as well as members of the brigade.

comrade chen yung-kuei gave a banquet in honour of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms coming from the forefront of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. comrade chen yung-kuei and comrade le quang tuan spoke at the banquet which was alive with expressions of the militant friendship between the people of china and viet nam.

on behalf of the c.p.c. shansi provincial committee, the provincial revolutionary committee, the c.p.c. hsiyang county committee, the party branch of the tachai production brigade and all the brigade members, comrade chen yung-kuei extended warm welcome to the vietnamese local economic study group and warmly congratulated the vietnamese people on the brilliant victories they have won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said: the visit of the group is a tremendous encouragement to us. we will conscientiously learn from the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. we will do our best to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war and win new victories in revolution and production in order to do a better job in supporting and aiding the vietnamese people to carry the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

in his speech, comrade le quang tuan said that the members of the study group were glad to have the opportunity to visit the tachai production brigade and that they were greatly inspired by the tachai people's spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance. he spoke highly of the unity and friendship between the vietnamese and chinese people forged on the basis of proletarian internationalism. he said that the vietnamese people would unite with the laotian and cambodian people to defeat u.s. imperialism with iron determination.

the study group, accompanied by comrades chen yung-kuei and han tsung-cheng, went to see the terraced fields and the new village built by the tachai people. comrade cheng yung-kuei told how the tachai brigade, guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, had transformed nature in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and described the mass movement to learn from tachai being launched in the tachai people's commune and hsiyang county.

the study group visited an exhibition on tachai's achievements, a county-run farm, a cement plant and a reservoir. it also went to the hsikuoi production brigade which has cut a mountain into two to open up farmland and another production brigade which has harnessed a river to expand farm production. the vietnamese comrades chatted cordially with working commune members and were accorded warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Holds Talks with Army General Ion Ionita

(NCNA-English Bucharest, August 30, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader, held talks with army general ion ionita, alternate member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of the armed forces, and other vice-ministers of the armed forces here at the ministry of the armed forces of romania today.

other responsible members of the romanian armed forces were present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng was also present.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu Receives Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, August 31, 1971)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania, received the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader at the headquarters of the r.c.p. central committee yesterday.

present at the reception were ion gheorghe maurer, member of the executive committee and the permanent presidium of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the council of ministers; paul niculescu-mizil, member of the executive committee and the permanent presidium and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee; army general ion ionita, alternate member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and minister of the armed forces; vasile patilinet, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee; colonel general gheorghe ion, member of the r.c.p. central committee, first vice-minister of the armed forces and chief of the general staff of the armed forces; colonel general ion coman, member of the r.c.p. central committee, vice-minister of the armed forces and

secretary of the higher political council of the armed forces; lieutenant general ion dinca, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and first deputy director of the department of military affairs of the r.c.p. central committee; and virgil ghoergniu, military attache of the romanian embassy in china.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

comrade nicolae ceausescu had a cordial and friendly talk with the comrades of the chinese military friendship delegation.

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Grand Reception on Visit of Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, August 30, 1971)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a grand reception at the central house of armymen here this evening on the occasion of the visit to romania of the chinese military friendship delegation.

all the members of the chinese military friendship delegation with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader, attended the reception.

present at the reception were army general ion ionita, alternate member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of the armed forces; colonel general gheorghe ion, member of the r.c.p. central committee, first vice-minister of the armed forces and chief of the general staff of the romanian armed forces; colonel general ion coman, member of the r.c.p. central committee, vice-minister of the armed forces and secretary of the higher political council of the armed forces; colonel general minai burca, member of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-minister of the armed forces; lieutenant general ion dinca, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and first deputy director of the department of military affairs of the r.c.p. central committee; colonel general sterian tirca, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-minister of the armed forces; colonel generals marin nicolescu and vasile ionel, vice-ministers of the armed forces; petru burlacu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; as well as other generals and officers of the romanian armed forces, responsible members of central organs and personages from press circles.

military attaches of foreign embassies in romania were present at the reception.

present also were all the diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy, all the members of the chinese tourists' group headed

by ting ping, as well as part of other chinese comrades visiting romania.

at the reception, comrade li teh-sheng and comrade ion ionita delivered enthusiastic and friendly speeches.

in his speech, comrade li teh-sheng first of all extended heartfelt thanks for the warm and grand welcome and hospitable reception given to the chinese military friendship delegation in its visit, and especially for the reception and cordial and friendly talk of comrade nicolae ceausescu and comrade ion gheorghe maurer with the delegation. he said: "we are very satisfied with this visit which is very fruitful."

comrade li teh-sheng said: "your country's powerful national defence, prosperous economic construction and the enthusiastic and friendly attitude of your officers and soldiers of the armed forces and the people towards us have left on us a profound impression.

comrade li teh-sheng warmly praised the industrious and brave romanian people and the romanian armed forces with a glorious revolutionary tradition for their great achievements in all spheres and wished them new and greater victories.

he pointed out: "the development of the present international situation is becoming more and more favourable to the revolutionary people of various countries and unfavourable to imperialism and all reaction. the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries are developing in depth and their revolutionary unity is continuously strengthening. imperialism regards the friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples as an obstacle to its power politics and its policy of expansion and is vainly attempting to undermine it. the friendship between us, however, is based on marxism leninism and proletarian internationalism and in full accord with the interests of our two peoples, and therefore no force whatsoever can undermine it. following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the romanian people. we shall always stand by you and resolutely support you in your struggle against imperialist intervention and control and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, and in your cause of building socialism independently and by keeping the initiative in your own hands."

in his speech, comrade ion ionita said: "the cordial reception and friendship in various places of our country will surely enable you to further understand the respect, admiration and sentiments of internationalist unity that the romanian people and all the commanders and fighters of our armed forces cherish for the fraternal chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army."

he said: "i am deeply convinced that your visit to the socialist republic of romania and the talks and exchange of views during the visit are very useful and successful; they will help bring us still nearer and understand each other better, and they constitute a new contribution to the strengthening of the fraternal friendship between the romanian and chinese peoples and armies."

comrade ion ionita said: "when you return home, please convey our most cordial respects and friendly regards to the chinese people who are successfully carrying out the cause of socialist construction under the leadership of the long-tested communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung. we wish the chinese p.l.a. commanders and fighters new and more outstanding successes in military and political training and in carrying out the tasks entrusted them by the state and the people."

the speeches of comrade li teh-sheng and comrade ion ionita drew repeated and warm applause.

during the reception, hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the steady development of the friendship between china and romania and to the good health of comrade mao tsetung and comrade nicolae ceausescu.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Member of Parliament Yngve Moller and His Wife Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, August 31, 1971)

chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of swedish member of parliament mr. yngve moller and his wife.

present at the banquet were hsieh fu-min, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the organizations concerned chen hsin-jen, chi pao-shu, hu hung-fan and wei chien-yen.

olle tunberg, charge d'affaires a.i. of the swedish embassy in peking, was also present.

mr. and mrs. moller arrived here this afternoon on a friendly visit to china upon the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee of A Radar Regiment of PLA Air Force Perseveringly Upholds Materialist Conception of History and Follows the Mass Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 30, 1971)

(Our own dispatch) An advanced group of the Air Force in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party committee of a certain radar regiment of the Air Force of the People's Liberation Army links the serious reading of the books of Marx and Lenin and diligent study of Chairman Mao's works with investigation of conditions and summing up of experience, breaks down the erroneous idea that "I am wiser," establishes the viewpoint that "the masses are the real heroes," perseveringly upholds dialectical materialism and historical materialism, follows the excellent style of maintaining close ties with the masses, and continuously urges its "squad members" to revolutionize their thinking and raise their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Increasing the Theoretical Knowledge of the Mass Line

This regiment's Party committee has covered a course that took it from passiveness to activeness in implementing the mass line. Some comrades used to think that they came from the company level and since they were now working very hard and in close relation with the realities at the company level, they could not be said to be in danger of being alienated from the masses and from reality. One thing sounded a warning to the regiment Party committee. The regiment Party committee once accepted a new task. Without asking the masses for their views and investigating the conditions in depth, it made a decision on the basis of subjective thinking. Eventually, the

companies found difficulties in carrying out this decision. They said in criticism: "The regiment Party committee had better come and see. In making a decision, it must not detach itself from reality!"

Why was it that a decision made by a regiment Party committee which always held that it maintained ties with the masses and saw the reality clearly was criticized by the masses? The members of this regiment Party committee seriously examined their thinking. It was discovered that some comrades had the superiority complex of being "from the masses, above the masses," were very blind in matters concerning ties with the masses, and talked about the importance of maintaining ties with the masses, but did so only by fits and starts.

In view of the existing problems, the regiment Party committee proposed to intensify theoretical study, establish the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and raise the consciousness of maintaining ties with the masses by proceeding from the root, relying on them and respecting their initiative. Its members repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's articles, including "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and "Some Questions Concerning Methods of Leadership," selected for study some relevant chapters and paragraphs in the works by Marx and Lenin, such as "Manifesto of the Communist Party" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," and repeatedly appreciated Chairman Mao's teachings, such as "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," "From the masses, to the masses," and "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialistic theory of knowledge."

To make the comrades grasp these basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism, the regiment Party committee roused its members to recall this incident: Some time ago, it was urgently necessary to quickly improve the skills of the new fighters. The regiment Party committee could not find a good method after doing some hard work. Thereupon, the cadres and the fighters of the 1st company carried out mass training activities by means of giving prominence to the key points, talking about fewer things theoretical and carrying out more training, making the veteran soldiers lead the new ones, and forming pairs in which the veterans helped the new ones and the new ones learned from the veterans. The new fighters raised their technical level very quickly. It used to take a new fighter one year's training to attain a certain level. Now this period of training was shortened to one month and a new fighter could work independently.

This actual example made all understand theoretically and practically the importance of maintaining ties with the masses and integrating oneself with reality and see the danger engendered by separating oneself from the masses and from reality. To insure that the leading cadres could devote more time to going deep to the basic level, the Party committee, in view of the objective condition that its office had insufficient manpower but much work to do, usually retained one of its standing committee members in the office to cope with the day-to-day work and sent all other comrades to the companies.

Wang Fang-lin, secretary of the former Party committee and regimental commander, led the comrades to do serious reading and to go deep into reality. In the past few years, he repeatedly read "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" and was praised as a "good 'squad leader', serious reader and pace-setter in maintaining ties with the masses."

Don't Just Make the Masses Listen to Us, We Must Also Listen to the Masses

Did the leading comrades of the regiment Party committee really work in accordance with dialectical materialism and historical materialism after they came to the company level? Facts showed that they did not. When they came to the companies, the leading cadres were welcomed by the company cadres and the fighters. Wherever they might be, they were addressed thus: "Commanding officer, please give us instructions." In these circumstances, should they listen to the masses or just talk to the masses:

Comrade Wang Ching-kuei, political commisser of this regiment, once went to the companies to grasp political education. As soon as he came to a company, he got together with a few comrades to draw up an outline of education by themselves alone and told the instructor to act according to this outline. After reading this outline, the instructor shook his head, saying: "This outline does not conform to the fighters' living thought." The instructor's opinion gave Comrade Wan Ching-kuei a great shock. He thought to himself: "I come to the company for the purpose of solving the problem of maintaining ties with the masses. Why is it that the outline of education I have drawn up is unrelated to the masses?"

Bearing this question in mind, he once again studied Chairman Mao's writings on the mass line and realized that idealism and metaphysics were still working evil in his mind and he thought that "he was wiser." Accordingly, he went among the fighters, told them the significance and the aim of this task, and asked the company cadres and the fighters to put the problems on the table and put forth their demands. He drew up a fresh plan of education requiring the masses to talk about application and the leaders to teach lessons. This new plan produced better results.

Two different methods brought about two different results. This educated Comrade Wang Ching-kuei, this regiment's political commissar, and the "squad members" of the regiment Party committee. All comrades learned a lesson from this. Generally speaking, the leading cadres have participated for a longer time and are more experienced in the revolutionary struggle. They understand more the spirit of the higher level. But in no way should a leading comrade think that he is always in the right and that the lower level should listen to him in doing anything. If he does not listen to the opinions of the masses and does not act in accordance with the actual conditions, he will invariably take a tortuous path and meet with rebuffs and may even fall into the quagmire of revisionism.

After that, the Party committee of this regiment took the tack of maintaining ties with the masses and going deep into reality as a course for remolding their world outlook and promoting revolutionization of their thinking. They consciously shed their bureaucratic airs and rid themselves of the idealist conception of history. In accordance with the provisions, "Consult with the masses when matters arise" and "Be bold in making criticism and self-criticism," laid down in the new Party Constitution, they often examine whether they have shed their lofty airs and whether they have corrected the mistakes pointed out by the masses. They also pay attention to seeing that they consult the masses before arranging a task, seek advice first from the masses when matters arise in their work, and first hear the opinions of the masses when summing up the work done in a certain period of time. The more the masses respect them, the more they should be pupils of the masses.

Early last year, two principal members of the Party committee went to the companies and discovered that some comrades neglected study when tasks were heavy and time was pressing. They did not simply reproach these comrades. Instead, they went among the masses and asked the fighters to put the problem on the table and to find the causes. They also listened to the opinions of eight instructors and the methods they suggested for solving this problem. They concentrated the opinions of the masses and summed up a few "what-to-do's" in carrying out ideological and political work under the new situation. This was deeply welcomed by the basic-level cadres. The "deviation" was quickly righted and political and ideological work in the army unit was strengthened.

Tightly Grasp Investigation and Study, Seriously Sum Up Experience

For some time after they came to the basic level, the Party committee members were satisfied with going round, reporting the situation to the higher level and transmitting orders to the lower level. They did not make deep-going and elaborate investigations. Subsequently, some company cadres pointed out: "Many leading comrades have come down. But they have not helped us solve the basic problems."

Why did this happen? After studying Chairman Mao's teachings about investigating the conditions, the regiment Party committee realized that: Making investigations as consistently upheld by Chairman Mao is the basic method for doing all work of the Party; this is an important way to combine theory with practice and the leadership with the masses.

For some time, to insure safety in radar operation, the regiment Party committee one-sidedly stressed the raising of ideological and work levels of a few technical cadres and slackened the effort to rouse the masses to master the radar techniques, so the actual needs could not be met. Later, the Party committee members went to the companies to investigate the conditions and learned a good method from the masses.

In a certain company, a technical cadre was lacking, a relatively fine precision radar set was being used, and the three operators were charged on a part-time basis with the safe operation of this radar set. These three fighters at first were unfamiliar with the maintenance of equipment, but they were determined to be masters of it. Although they knew nothing about the principle of radar, they brought some books and acquired knowledge bit by bit with reference to the radar set. To have a thoroughgoing grasp of the "temper" of the radar set, they divided the work among themselves, each supervising a part of the radar set, changed their work periodically by rotation, and exchanged their experience in the maintenance of the radar set. In only six months or more, they not only skillfully mastered the whole radar set, insuring its good performance, but also succeeded in making a technical innovation. They were fondly called "little technicians."

The higher-level leadership helped the regiment Party committee sum up its experience of taking the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training part-time "little technicians" from among the fighters, thereby breaking the old convention of training radar technicians exclusively in schools. The regiment Party committee on the one hand fully supported the role played by the technical cadres who had been doing this job for some time; on the other hand, it actively selected and trained "little technicians" from among the fighters. An upsurge of the mass activities of learning techniques and taking care of the equipment was touched off in the whole regiment. "Little technicians" of various technical posts were brought up. This greatly strengthened safety in technical operations.

The practice of struggle has enabled the regimental Party committee to see that: Only by grasping the link of investigation and study can we be on firm ground in doing our work, have a correct opinion in submitting a case to the higher level, have an aim in approving requests from the lower levels and transmitting orders to them, have a firm ground for our report to the higher level and have a good method in issuing orders to the lower levels.

In the past few years, the Party committee of this regiment has firmly taken the investigation of conditions as a basic link in the maintenance of close ties with the masses, brought it repeatedly to practice and perseveringly adhered to this link. In implementing instructions given by the higher level, its members perseveringly investigate the conditions so as to coordinate the higher level with the lower level in a better way. In carrying out various items of work, they perseveringly investigate the conditions so as to acquire experience at a spot and use it to set the whole area in motion. In solving a problem of the army unit, they perseveringly investigate the conditions, so as to have a clear picture of the situation and give correct guidance. This gives a great impetus to the revolutionized building of the Party committee and the army unit. All work is being done with ever better results.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

A Living Lesson on Education in the Materialist Theory of Reflection

- notes on a discussion held by the cadres and the masses of Ch'unhua commune to uphold materialism and combat idealism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 30, 1971)

Should we uphold the materialist theory of reflection, or idealist transcendentalism? This is a question of theory as well as a question of practice.

In the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, people stand either on the side of the materialist theory of reflection or on the side of idealist transcendentalism in the course of knowing and handling problems of one sort or another. The thing is that some people know this point and are conscious of it while some others do not know this point and are blind to it.

This requires us, in the course of criticizing and repudiating idealist transcendentalism, to adhere perseveringly to the principle of "uniting theory with reality" consistently advocated by Chairman Mao, to really eliminate the pernicious influence of idealist transcendentalism in the combination of theory and practice, and to have a good grasp of the materialist theory of reflection. Ch'unhua commune, Hunch'un hsien, Yenpien Korea Autonomous Chou, Kirin Province, has acted in this way and scored excellent results.

Can Knowledge Be Gained at One Stroke?

Ch'unhua commune is situated amid high mountains in the northeastern borders of the motherland. Guided by the great leader Chairman Mao's great call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities and the revolutionary cadres of this commune acted in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and drew up designs and built projects by their own effort. Starting work in winter last year, they built a large-scale irrigation canal 27 li long, which was scheduled to be completed before farm work commenced in the coming spring. Many difficulties were encountered in this fight for developing mountains and harnessing rivers. In particular, some new problems cropped up in the course of building a 400-meter-long tunnel in a mountain. This year, preparations for spring plowing got started earlier than in the past years. Early this year, in view of these conditions, the commune Party committee decided to postpone completion of this project by five months.

This change of the plan caused a debate among the masses. Taking advantage of this state of affairs, the commune Party committee organized the cadres and the masses to hold a discussion based on this change of the plan

and to distinguish between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism.

At first, some people said: The time of completion has been postponed. This shows that the plan is separated from reality and that subjective thinking does not conform with objective conditions. This is an outcome of idealist transcendentalism.

Some other people disagreed with this viewpoint, saying: "We cannot say that. Before drawing up the plan for this project, the commune revolutionary committee organized a surveying team to investigate conditions three times. This plan was drawn on the basis of investigation of realities. Work was done obviously in accordance with the materialist theory of reflection. How can it be called an outcome of idealist transcendentalism?"

But this explanation did not convince the accusing comrades, who asked: "Since the plan was drawn up after investigation and came from reality, why didn't it work in practice? How can one meet with rebuff if one upholds the materialist theory of reflection?"

With this problem in mind, all comrades repeatedly studied "On Practice." Chairman Mao teaches: "This is because people engaged in changing reality are usually subject to numerous limitations; they are limited not only by existing scientific and technological conditions but also by the development of the objective process itself and the degree to which this process has become manifest (the aspects and the essence of the objective process have not yet been fully revealed). In such a situation, ideas, theories, plans or programs are usually altered partially and sometimes even wholly, because of the discovery of unforeseen circumstances in the course of practice."

They went further to study and discuss this problem in the light of this teaching of Chairman Mao and with reference to the practice of construction work. They were greatly enlightened.

P'u Ch'ang-shun, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Hsit'umentzu brigade, said: "Take our plan of tunnelling for example. It was not completed at one stroke. At the beginning, we built light railways and ran trolleys on them and started digging on the two opposite sides at the foot of the mountain, like the method adopted in extracting coal from a pit. Not long after that, however, we found that the tunnel was too narrow for many men working together and, if work was to be carried out in this way, excavation could go forward by only two meters a day. Then it would take some 200 days to complete drilling this 400-meter-long tunnel.

What should we do? Our tunnelling squads held a 'meeting of counsellors.' All comrades put forth their opinions. They suggested a new plan of digging at many different points. Digging was carried out at two spots on the two opposite sides at the foot of the mountain and, in addition, nine vertical shafts were sunk from the slopes and tunnelling proceeded simultaneously from these shafts, so as to quicken the progress of tunnelling. This shows that

knowledge has to be deepened gradually in the course of practice. It is precisely through the course of 'practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge' that we go from ignorance to knowledge and from scanty knowledge to more knowledge in knowing the objective things. If we think that the course is completed once we have acquired knowledge, this shows that the metaphysical theory that knowledge can be 'achieved at one stroke' is working evil in our minds."

The comrades who thought the original plan was an outcome of transcendentalism were enlightened. They understood one thing: We have to cover a certain course before acquiring knowledge--this is a universal law of the knowledge of things. Things are complicated. One's ability to acquire knowledge is restricted by various conditions and one cannot know and master entirely the internal laws of a thing within a very short period of time. We never built a water conservation project on such a big scale in the past. We lacked practical experience in this respect and were also restricted by the objective conditions. Although we had made many investigations, still we could not possibly foresee the whole of the complexity and hard work involved in this project. Many contradictions, such as cave-ins in the tunnel, the attack of a snowstorm, a steep slope and a slippery road which was impassable for a tractor and caused difficulties in transportation of stone and other building materials, were discovered and solved gradually in the course of construction work. Revision of the working plan on the basis of these actual conditions was precisely a deed of upholding the materialist theory of reflection and avoiding the metaphysical theory that knowledge could be "gained at one stroke." If we ignore actual conditions and insist on carrying out the original plan which, as has been proved by practice, needs revision, we are definitely running against the materialist theory of reflection and will eventually come to espouse idealist transcendentalism.

If so, was this plan free from the influence of idealist transcendentalism when it was drawn up? All comrades again studied and deeply appreciated Chairman Mao's teaching of "one dividing into two" and, with reference to the actual conditions, examined whether or not they had idealism in their minds.

Lin Chi-fan, vice chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, said: "Before drawing up the plan, I was bent on working according to materialism and led an investigation group to investigate the conditions three times. But, because I was formerly poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, idealism did not disappear easily and would stubbornly show itself as soon as there was an opportunity. For example, when the plan for transporting stone was drawn up, Tapeich'eng brigade had not yet bought its tractor. I included this tractor in the plan, being well assured that it would have one. Eventually, this tractor did not arrive until late spring this year. The fulfillment of the plan of transporting the stone was delayed. This original plan had a few other things on which I counted subjectively and as a matter of course. This shows that our original plan contained things which were an outcome of the influence of idealist transcendentalism."

Through further study and discussion in this way, those comrades who thought that the original plan was drawn up entirely on the basis of the materialist theory of reflection also came to realize that the struggle between materialism and idealism and the struggle between dialectics and metaphysics took place everywhere. In our minds, there often existed things materialistic and also things idealistic. Only by consciously knowing and carrying out the struggle of materialism against idealism could we learn more about the materialist theory of reflection and minimize idealist transcendentalism in our minds. We must "discover the truth through practice, and again through practice verify and develop the truth" and continuously wash away the idealism in our minds. In this way, all comrades became more active in criticizing idealist transcendentalism pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him.

Can the Subjective and the Objective Ever Be United?

After learning the reason why knowledge had to be deepened continuously in the course of practice, some people put forth this view: Since knowledge could not be gained at one stroke and things always go on developing and changing, knowledge would only lag behind reality and we should invariably make mistakes. If so, did this mean that the subjective and the objective could never be united?

Can the subjective and the objective be united after all? This problem made all comrades think and discuss the issue in greater depth.

Lin Chi-fan, vice chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, told other comrades this by citing his own experience. In order to draw up a plan for the quantity of stone for surfacing the tunnel, he led a surveying group to investigate the topography of the area and the quality of the soil. At first, they estimated that the mountain should be formed at least partly of rock, judging from the natural condition that the mountain was covered with rocks and the neighboring mountains were also rocky. At this moment, Lin Chi-fan thought to himself: "This is fine. We may specify a smaller quantity of stone in the plan regarding the supply of stone for surfacing the tunnel." Other comrades, however, held that a decision made and a plan drawn up on the basis of these phenomena alone would result in a mistake. Together they studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Work meticulously. Meticulous care is necessary; to be crude and careless will not do for that often leads to errors," and decided to go on thinking about methods and making careful investigations. Later, taking advantage of the method of carrying out construction work by drilling many vertical shafts to facilitate tunnelling, Lin Chi-fan and other comrades went down a vertical shaft to a depth of 17 meters to make survey on the spot and acquire first-hand information. Eventually, they arrived at a correct conclusion: Although there were rocks on the mountain and the neighboring mountains were also rocky, this was actually an earthen mountain. They promptly drew up a plan specifying an ample supply of materials and avoided a possible mistake.

With reference to this incident, all comrades studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "General investigation and study may help discover problems and bring forth problems but cannot solve problems. To solve problems, we must make systematic and careful investigation and study." They came to understand that: Some phenomena of a thing were only one-sided and superficial and did not reflect the true nature of this thing; sometimes, the nature of a thing might be covered up by some false phenomena. If we did not study it by discarding the false and retaining the true and by proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside, we could be fascinated by some superficial phenomena, our subjective view might not conform to the objective conditions and we would invariably make mistakes in our work. But the nature of a thing was not beyond knowledge. So long as we perseveringly made systematic and careful investigation and study, took a firm hold of the rich reference materials and grasped the nature through the phenomena, we could make our subjective view conform to the objective conditions, seize the initiative in our work and make no mistakes or make only the least possible mistakes.

The living facts made all comrades understand that knowledge had to be deepened, but we should not take this as the reason why the subjective could never be united with the objective. Otherwise, we should slide into the idealist theory that "everything is unknown" after we combated the metaphysical theory that knowledge could be "gained at one stroke." The materialist theory of reflection is a revolutionary and active theory of reflection. It admits that man acquires knowledge after going through a certain course, and it holds that it is possible to know objective things; in the world there are things which are still unknown but there absolutely is nothing which can never be known. Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him disseminate the idealist theory that "everything is unknown" and say nonsensically that "the farther one goes in practice, the more mistakes one will make" and "a man's life is a series of mistakes." They negate the active role played by knowledge. We must not be confused by their rumors and sophistries.

The subjective and the objective could be united. But this unity could not be achieved easily. The comrades learned this more clearly after studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "We shall slide into idealism and metaphysics if we make no efforts." Citing their experience from both positive and negative examples, they showed that they must make effort voluntarily, perseveringly attach primary importance to practice, pay attention to investigating conditions, vigorously learn things from the masses and sum up their experience well before they could unite the subjective with the objective.

Han Ming-ch'uan, a commune cadre who was responsible for engineering and technical work, told other comrades the experience he had acquired and lessons he had learned in drilling the tunnel. After the nine vertical shafts were drilled, how to connect them together with a tunnel became a key problem in this project. It was pitch dark inside the shafts and it was impossible to determine one's bearings. In the course of construction work, the workers in each of two shafts could hear the clink of spades

digging in the next shaft. They kept digging for three days but still they "could just hear but could not see each other"--they failed to connect the two shafts. This was really depressing. Old Han thought to himself: "Can a man see through the earth? Without instruments, there is no way to connect so many shafts together!" The broad masses, however, were not disheartened. They conscientiously summed up their experience in construction work and thought of the method of "driving a pile with the aid of a plumb line," thereby easily connecting all the shafts. This incident made all understand that practice brought true knowledge and that the truth was with the masses. To the revolutionary cadres, the course of gradually uniting the subjective and the objective is also a course of concentrating the wisdom of the masses and learning from the masses; only by modestly behaving as pupils of the masses can they be masters in the three great revolutionary movements.

Is It True That "A Boat Will Surely Be Moored When It Reaches the Pier"?

Going thus far in the discussion, some comrades cherished this living idea: Since practice brings true knowledge, a plan is bound to be revised. Then why do we have to draw up any plan? "There will surely be some way when a carriage comes to the foot of the mountain." So all we need do is to keep working.

Is it possible for us to keep working without a plan? Feng Yun-lou, vice secretary of the commune Party committee, told about his personal experience. When drilling of the tunnel was completed, laying of stones began. The very busy season for spring farming was then drawing near. He also saw that spring farming would come into clash with transportation and laying of stones over the use of manpower. He tried to draw up a plan and make proper arrangements for use of manpower. On second thought, however, he believed that "a boat will surely be moored when it reaches the pier" and it would be possible to make proper arrangements when the time came. Eventually, spring farming came into serious clash with the laying and transportation of stones over the question of priority of the use of manpower. The cadre who was responsible for spring farming asked him for workers, saying that delay in farming would bring about grave consequences. After a discussion, the leading cadres withdrew the manpower engaged in laying and transportation of stones and used it for spring farming on an emergency basis. After two days, however, the cadre who was responsible for laying and transportation of stones approached Feng Yun-lou, saying that laying of stones was then in a crucial stage and discontinuation of this work might result in a cave in. Feng Yun-lou then became anxious. Later, he called a meeting at the worksite attended by secretaries of brigade level Party branches. After seriously analyzing the contradiction between spring farming and the laying and transportation of stones, they drew up a more or less practical plan. It called for concentration of most of the manpower on spring farming, with the rest organized into a team for laying and transporting of stones. It also called for vigorous carrying out of technical innovation and raising of the efficiency of labor, so that construction work might not be interrupted and cave-ins might be avoided.

After learning this lesson, Feng Yun-lou was deeply touched and said: "Chairman Mao teaches us: 'In doing a thing, we shall be successful if we are prepared and we shall fail if we are not prepared. We cannot win a battle if we do not have a plan and are not prepared beforehand.' This is a truth. A plan separated from reality is fantasy, practice without a plan is blind action."

This vivid account of personal experience made the comrades realize that: The role played by a plan in relation to practice reflects the active role played by knowledge. Negating the role played by a plan means negating the active role played by knowledge. We must bring the role of subjective activity into play, derive from practice laws which are inherent in it and are not imaginary, sum them up into ideas, plans, policies, etc., and take them as our guide to action, so that we can achieve the expected results in our struggle to transform the world.

Those comrades who formerly thought that they could just work without a plan also came to realize this truth: A correct plan is a forecast based on the contradiction and interrelations among various things and the trend of development of these things. It reflects the nature and laws of the things. Therefore, drawing up a plan by proceeding from reality and again using this plan to guide practice are precisely two vigorous leaps forward which reflect knowledge. This is an effective way to promote man's subjective activity and apply the objective laws in vigorously knowing and transforming the world. He who works without a plan will invariably go astray and meet with rebuffs.

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Great leader Chairman Mao points out: "It is necessary to educate our comrades in the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, so that they can orient their thinking correctly, become good at investigation and study and at summing up experience, overcome difficulties, commit fewer mistakes, do their work better." Through this study and discussion, the cadres and the masses of Ch'unhua commune deeply realized that to criticize idealist transcendentalism and have a real grasp of the materialist theory of reflection, we must do so in close conjunction with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and with reference to our own thinking. We must not just put the names together without paying attention to reality and just do our work perfunctorily. Only in this way can we prevent the emergence of another erroneous viewpoint while criticizing and repudiating one and can we make the materialist theory of reflection take root deep in our minds.

- Reporting group under the Revolutionary Committee of Yenpien Korea Autonomous Chou, and reporting group under Hunch'un Hsien Revolutionary Committee

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CADRE SCHOOLS

It Is Also Necessary To Operate Open-Door Schools for Working Cadres Sent in Rotation for Training

by

The Investigation Team of the Lanchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Kansu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 31, 1971)

The method of keeping cadres in school in combination with sending them to production teams for work, adopted by Paiyin ch'ü "May 7" cadre school in Lanchow municipality, has been proved in practice to be a good method of education for cadres sent to the basic level. After the cadre school was turned into a place for working cadres sent in rotation for training, was there still a need for continuing to use this method? Recently we carried out an investigation on the "May 7" cadre school in Lanchow municipality. Facts have borne out that the policy of running open-door schools must also be set in operation for working cadres sent in rotation for training. Not only must study and tempering be carried out well in the school, but arrangements must also be made for them to step outside the school for re-education by poor and lower-middle peasants.

An Important Mark for the Implementation of Chairman Mao's Education Line for Cadres

Since 1969, the "May 7" cadre school in Lanchow municipality has started taking in working cadres sent in rotation for training. At that time, there appeared a difference of opinion on the question of running open-door schools or closed door schools. Some of the comrades said, "Cadres sent from the cities to the countryside and from departments to cadre schools are already on the frontline. It would be all right just to have them study and labor at the school." Some said, "The period of training for working cadres is brief, and there is no time for them to step outside." Is this kind of view correct? The school's revolutionary committee, viewing this problem, sought advice from Chairman Mao's works.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches, "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution. It is essential to test and judge cadres and choose and train successors in the long course of mass struggle." The important mark of Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education for cadres is for the making of cadres in the great storms of mass struggle. Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education is bad in that it permitted the cadres to practice "self-cultivation behind closed doors," separated from labor, from the masses and from reality. Cadres attending "May 7" cadre schools played an important role in overcoming and preventing "three-separations." However, if they simply remained at the schools for tempering without stepping outside the

"cadre circle," and without living directly in the fiery mass struggle, they would not be able to receive a more complete tempering and a deeper education. In order to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education for cadres, it would be necessary to set in operation open-door schools. Problems such as shortage of time and pressure of production tasks could be resolved so long as proper arrangements were carried out.

After unified understanding was achieved, the revolutionary committee of the school made over-all arrangements for tempering inside as well as outside the school. The trainees of each term upon entering the school must undergo a period of study and labor, go by turn to the countryside to join production teams and brigades, receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants on the one hand and doing mass work on the other. After a period of tempering, they return to the cadre school, and arming themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry out summing up and raising their level. The trainees, during their period of tempering at the school also set aside a regular period to go to "contact points" to study Chairman Mao's works together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and to take part in collective production labor. They also regularly invite workers, peasants and soldiers to attend political classes at the school.

After joining the brigades and while laying emphasis on being good revolutionary forces, the trainees consciously set themselves up as targets of revolution at the same time. Not only do they want to be propagandists for Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as fighters of the three great revolutionary movements, but they also want to be pupils of the poor and lower-middle peasants and humbly receive re-education. Concrete methods of doing so are principally as follows.

1. After the trainees have arrived in a village, by means of such methods as study classes and individual talks, these cadres openly "reveal their sickness and seek a cure." They tell the poor and lower-middle peasants the obstacles that would hinder them from continuing the revolution and try to obtain supervision and help from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

2. They periodically exchange views with the poor and lower-middle peasants on living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, periodically report to them the condition of their ideological remolding and periodically invite them to make criticism, and express willingness to accept re-education from them.

3. They take the poor and lower-middle peasants for their teachers, unfold recall of hardships and counting of blessings activities, take part in social investigation and making use of local living teaching materials in carrying out a lively and concrete education on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

4. They help the communes and brigades carry out struggle-criticism-transformation, strengthen Party and political construction in the countryside, unfold a "learn from Tachai in agriculture" mass movement and transform the subjective world while at the same time transforming the objective world.

In order to lay down a policy for open-door schools organizationally, the revolutionary committee of the school invited the participation of poor and lower-middle peasants and company units, and engaged poor and lower-middle peasant representatives to serve concurrently as political instructors and teachers for production struggle. Trainees when joining teams and brigades place themselves under a "three-in-one" combination re-education leadership group consisting of local cadres, poor and lower-middle peasant representatives and student representatives, so as to let the poor and lower-middle peasants hold once more the power of leadership in education.

The Important Way of Raising the Awareness of Cadres of Line Struggle

In the past two years, the "May 7" cadre school in Lanchow municipality has trained more than 2,100 working cadres sent in rotation for training. Facts have proved that the open-door schools and the carrying out of integration with workers and peasants is an important means of remolding the world outlook of cadres and for raising awareness of line struggle.

Chairman Mao teaches: "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." The running of open-door schools and the going to the countryside to join teams and brigades are in the first place favorable to cadres for the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and for raising their level of awareness of the struggle between the two lines.

Before he entered the cadre school, a member of a basic level revolutionary committee thought that since struggle-criticism-transformation had been carried out for several years, all the bad elements that should have been dragged out must have been dragged out and all those who should be struggled against must have been struggled against, and all that needed to be done was simply to carry out work in a proper and steady manner. After he joined the brigade in the countryside, because the brigade in which he was with was run by a "good old fellow," the good fellow was pushed about while the bad elements made trouble, the trend toward capitalism was quite strong and the production of grain fell. Living reality enabled him to understand more deeply the Party's basic line throughout the entire historical period of socialism drawn up by Chairman Mao, and he realized that it would never do to forget for a single moment the class struggle and line struggle or the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Upon his return to his work post, he regularly carried out analyses on the new trend of the class struggle and has become a vanguard fighter in leading the revolutionary masses in struggle against the class enemies.

There is still another advantage in trainees joining teams and brigades, and that is the carrying out of "5-togethers" with the poor and lower-middle peasants and accepting of re-education from them is conducive to "changing and remolding one's thoughts and feelings." A technical cadre,

who formerly used to grow up on "bitter greens," because of having settled down for a long time in public departments and living in big houses, became emotionally detached from the laboring people. When he left the cadre school to join a brigade in the countryside, he found himself unaccustomed even to the food of the poor and lower-middle peasants. The poor and lower-middle peasants helped him by remembering hardships and counting blessings with him which enabled him to remember the myriad evils of the former society, the pitiful condition of his brother who starved to death and the hard lot of his father who slaved like cattle for the landlord, and which stirred up anew in him class feelings. He said with emotion, "Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education for cadres has made me forget the poor and lower-middle peasants. But Chairman Mao's 'May 7' directive has enabled me to be linked heart to heart with them." When his term of tempering was over and on his return to the original unit, he was just in time to take part in the designing of a water conservation project. He actively listened to the views of the masses, and bearing the interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants in mind broke away from conventional practice in designing, which not only saved money for the state, but also increased the farming area for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs." Working cadres stepping out of the cadre school into the countryside to join brigades for tempering are of great benefit to struggle-criticism-transformation in the departments. In the three great revolutionary struggles, they personally experience the profound proletarian feeling and the well defined love and hate class stand of the poor and lower-middle peasants who are boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death; they effectively eradicate the pernicious influence of "the masses are backward theory" from their mind, strengthen the mass concept and the thought of serving the people wholeheartedly, and forge close ties with the people. Some of the cadres have also discovered some shortcomings in departmental work at the basic level. This will play a very fine role in improving departmental work and in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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Maintain Materialist Concept of History, Carry Out Outdoor School Well

by

Ch'ingkou "May 7" Cadre School Revolutionary Committee
of Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 31, 1971)

The proletarian line on education for cadres of great leader Chairman Mao requires that cadres must weather the great storms of class struggle and face the great world of mass struggle. Whether or not open-door schools can be operated is a question of whether or not Chairman Mao's line on education for cadres can be implemented or the materialist concept of history can be maintained.

Last year, the provincial Party committee adopted a resolution providing for the sending of a number of trainees at the cadre school to the countryside to participate in struggle-criticism-transformation. Although we sent out the trainees, some of the leading members still had inadequate understanding regarding the significance of conducting open-door schools. They felt that the coming of cadres to the cadre school meant that they had arrived at the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles, and as long as education was carried out well inside the school remolding of world outlook could also be brought about without the cadres having to leave the school.

After a while, several comrades of the leading body visited the places where the trainees had been sent for an inspection. They received a deep revelation and education. The trainees, in the process of participating in mass struggle, exposed contradiction, discovered shortcomings and were touched to the soul and there was a marked degree of improvement in their ideological revolutionization.

For example, a trainee while at school had cleaned latrines, carried logs and shouldered dirty and heavy work. When the others told him that he was acting like a common laborer, he always replied that the sweat of labor was helping him rid himself of his officious air. Then he stepped out of the school and went to the countryside. One day, he and a poor peasant commune member got up early in the morning and went from house to house collecting urine. The poor peasant commune member was calling out as he walked along carrying the urine collection bucket. He however did not open his mouth or hold up his head. Why did he behave that way? Bearing this problem in mind, he studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people," and realized that it was still his officious air that was causing trouble. When doing labor in the school, he was working with cadres and there was no distinction between "officials" and common people, therefore the cleaning of latrines was not so "degrading." But he felt that to carry a urine collection bucket in front of the masses of commune members

was "beneath his dignity." That clearly explained that he still had not really considered himself a common laborer, and had still not completely rid himself of his officious habits. This incident effectively proved that a radical change in the world outlook of a cadre could only be accomplished through the process of their integration with the workers and peasants.

The trainees generally opined: "Go to the masses, for there are the most teachers and the most lively teaching materials. Everything touches the soul and education is available everywhere." They summed up three "no substitutions" to explain the necessity for conducting open-door schools. They are: Participation in practice within the school is no substitution for participation in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles with workers and peasants as the main body. Mutual assistance between cadres within the school is no substitution for re-education by the workers and peasants. Tempering carried out inside the school is no substitution for taking the road of integrating with the workers and peasants.

"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." By means of the practice of conducting open-door schools, we have obtained further understanding of the incisive thesis of Chairman Mao on the materialist concept of history. This Marxist principle is the fundamental pointer directing our venture in various enterprises of revolution and construction. In order to run cadre schools well and carry out education work on cadres well, we must also maintain the materialist concept of history, organize the cadres to go among the masses of people, receive re-education from the masses, and take in rich political nourishment from mass struggle. Only in that way can we speed up the remolding of world outlook and better raise the level of consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the trainees have stepped out of school and gone among the masses of people, the struggle between the materialist concept of history and the idealist concept of history still exists. The majority of the comrades, bringing with them a strong desire for changing their world outlook and humbly receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, have achieved excellent results. However there is also a small minority of the comrades who, thinking themselves to be smarter than the masses, are unwilling to be pupils of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and because of that their progress is not impressive.

In the light of this situation, we strengthen education with the materialist concept of history on the trainees sent out, organize them to study over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "The masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant; without this understanding, it is impossible to acquire even the most rudimentary knowledge," and in association with actual thinking, vigorously criticize the theory that "the masses are backward" disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers. This has enabled the trainees to have a correct understanding of the masses from their ideological depths and to humbly learn the good thinking and good style of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Facts have also educated some of the comrades. A trainee, who for many years had been serving as a hsien Party secretary, went to a production team to participate in struggle-criticism-transformation. He felt that because of his practical experience and his better working ability and because he was smarter than the cadres of the production team, he should take command of operations. However, because he had not properly mobilized the masses or relied on them, the movement developed very sluggishly. Instead of looking for the cause in himself, be shifted the blame on the backwardness of the masses. At that time, a cadre of the team who came from a poor peasant background wrote a big character poster which mobilized the masses and stimulated the leadership, and led the masses in battle against the enemies. That night, the masses put up more than 80 big-character posters exposing the disruptive activities of the class enemies, and not long afterward the deeply ensconced class enemies were dragged out. This incident smashed tellingly the self evinced smartness of this trainee. He resolved to humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants during the period of going down to the basic level for labor and to maintain the mass line upon his return to his work post.

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It Is a Struggle of Lines and Not a Struggle for Time

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 31, 1971)

Is it necessary to carry out the policy of running open-door schools for working cadres sent in rotation for training? There is still no unanimity regarding understanding and method. The main reason offered by comrades who maintain the negative attitude is, "In the short period for working cadres sent in rotation for training, the studies at school and the task of production are already heavy enough, where can there be time for stepping out?"

Outwardly that is a struggle for time, but essentially that is a struggle of the lines.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution. It is essential to test and judge cadres and choose and train successors in the long course of mass struggle." Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education for cadres is for the purpose of training and tempering cadres in revolutionary storms of mass struggle. Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education poisons the cadres with the "three-separation" of the "doctrine of self-cultivation." In order to carry out education work well in accordance to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must resolutely get rid of the remnant pernicious influence of "three-separations" and organize the cadres to weather the storm of the mass struggle and to face the world.

The admission of cadres into "May 7" cadre schools is a revolution in the work of cadre education, and it is beneficial to overcoming and preventing the tendency of separation from labor, from the masses and from reality. However students of cadre schools are still not directly living among the masses of workers and peasants and are not working together with them in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. If they merely take part in the activities of the schools there is bound to be a certain limitation to the tempering and education they receive.

Many of the cadre schools are running open-door schools with the cadre schools as bases, and adopted the method of keeping cadres in school in combination with joining production teams to educate the trainees. The training classes generally spend a quarter to one-third the time going outside the school to engage in mass work and to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. In that way, the cadres are able to better carry out the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, more effectively remold their world outlook and raise the level of awareness of the struggle between the two lines. Practice has proved that the running of open-door schools is one of the fundamental measures for implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education for cadres and for operating "May 7" cadre schools well. All cadres of Party and government organs, no matter whether working or non-working, sent to "May 7"

cadre schools for tempering, must go through this road for training and education.

"Either the East wind prevails over the West wind, or the West wind prevails over the East wind; there is no room for compromise on the question of the two lines." The struggle between open-door schools and closed door schools is also a struggle between the two lines in the process of running schools. In order to implement Chairman Mao's educational line for cadres, it is necessary to carry out the policy of running open-door schools resolutely and unswervingly. With such determination, the other problems can be resolved by means of coordinated arrangement. Not only could education inside the school and tempering outside the school be carried out by means of over-all planning, but rational arrangement could also be made with respect to the scope of production, and if the period for training by rotation is indeed too short, could it not be extended a bit longer? Has the degree of awareness for doing education work well been carried out in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line? That should be the key to the problem.

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PLA HERO

PLA Company Commander Gives Life in Saving Comrades

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 2, 1971)

a company commander of a chinese people's liberation army shenyang unit in northeast china saved six of his comrades-in-arms at the cost of his own life in a hand grenade explosion. the party committee of the unit has called on the commanders and fighters to learn his great communist spirit in courageously devoting his life to the revolution. he was posthumously awarded an order of merit, first class.

on the afternoon of february 9 this year, commander of the third company li wen-hua led the fighters in practising hand grenade throwing on the bank of a river. li wen-hua was giving careful instructions when, suddenly, a new fighter threw a hand grenade with such force that it dropped behind him. the grenade, which was about to explode, rolled down the slope just two metres away from the fighter. near him stood the company's political instructor, a platoon leader and other three new men who did not notice what was happening. their lives were in danger. "lie down exclamation" li wen-hua shouted and dashed to the hand grenade, covering it with his chest.

the class brothers were saved. but comrade li wen-hua died a hero's death.

li wen-hua was 18 when he joined the p.l.a. in 1963. in the p.l.a., a revolutionary crucible, he studied mao tsetung thought hard and matured politically, thanks to the party's attention. he was commended every year when he was a soldier; later, as a leader, his squad and platoon were advanced ones. after he became a company commander, comrade li wen-hua made harder efforts in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. he displayed the glorious tradition of unity between officers and men of the people's army and cared for every fighter. he often said: "workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have sent their sons to us. we cadres should bring them up under the guidance of mao tsetung thought so as to make them successors to the cause of proletarian revolution".

once li wen-hua suggested measures to the party branch to help several new fighters raise their educational level so that they could study chairman mao's works still better. the party branch put him in charge of the task. he did it by combining it with the study of chairman mao's works. thanks to his efforts, in a matter of six months, the fighters were able to take notes. some have become path breakers in revolutionary mass criticism and others activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

a new fighter named meng ching-sheng finished senior middle school in the city. after he joined the army in 1969, he was assigned to tend pigs, work which he did not like. li wen-hua knew this and chatted with him many times and helped him tend the pigs. together they studied chairman mao's teaching that "compared with the workers and peasants the unremoulded intellectuals were not clean and that, in the last analysis, the workers and peasants were the cleanest people and, even though their hands were soiled and their feet

smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals." li wen-hua said: "get rid of your intellectual airs and revolutionize your ideology. this is the basic task in your tending pigs." the fighter became more conscious of the meaning of his work. he was determined to study chairman mao's works well, act according to his instructions and do the job well for the revolution. meng ching-sheng made rapid political progress. he became a fine fighter and was admitted into the party. he sets an advanced example throughout the regiment in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

li wen-hua knew every fighter's strong points and shortcomings and fighters liked to talk things over with him. he paid attention to the daily life of the fighters as well as their political progress. in snowy nights, he would go to barracks to see if fighters were sleeping well. when he found fighters' shoes were wet, he would dry them. once there was a broadcast about a change in the weather, forecasting a strong wind and low temperature. li wen-hua thought of the fighters on duty outside. carrying cotton-padded clothes and medicine, he travelled about 35 kilometres to send these to the fighters in time.

comrade li wen-hua's lofty spirit of utter devotion to others will forever remain in the hearts of the commanders and fighters. taking comrade li wen-hua as their example, they are determined to serve the people whole-heartedly and make still greater contributions to the socialist revolution and construction.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Mass Movement to Make Scientific Experiments in Agriculture in North China Province

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Sept. 2, 1971)

the poor and lower-middle peasants of hsinhsien administrative region, in north china's shansi province, are in the midst of a mass movement to make scientific experiments related to the needs of farm production. the movement has helped increase output.

the 14 counties in the region have 3,600 scientific research groups with the poor and lower-middle peasants as the main body and including cadres and educated young people. nearly every production brigade has its own group. some 50,000 poor and lower-middle peasants are engaged in research. led by the brigade party branches and revolutionary committees, they have made outstanding achievements in developing high-yield hybrid strains of grain.

the research groups concentrated on increasing the per-unit yield of kaoliang (chinese sorghum), one of the main local crops. a new advanced method enabled them to develop several high-yield hybrids which are resistant to drought, water logging and soil alkalinity. although the area was hit by drought, hail, flood and windstorms in 1970, average output increased from the traditional 1.5 tons to 4.1 tons per hectare on 55,000 hectares planted to hybrid strains.

shinchiayehchuang brigade reaped an average of over nine tons per hectare on more than 200 hectares. liushih brigade reaped a record harvest of more than 16 tons of kaoliang per hectare.

the mass movement to make scientific experiments in the region involved a sharp struggle between the two lines. inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants in 1958 did away with fetishes and superstition, emancipated their minds and made experiments to deal with the traditional low yield of kaoliang and maize, their main crops. many people's communes and brigades were engaged in breeding good seeds and doing other scientific experiments and many indigenous experts emerged.

but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents opposed the mass movement by spreading such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "rely on the state for the supply of good seeds and rely on the specialists alone in technical matters." they slashed back many scientific experimental groups.

quite a number of research groups resisted the evil trend in this class struggle and persisted in their experiments. one of these was the scientific experimental group of the liushih brigade of hsiehyuan commune in hsinhsien county. supported by the brigade party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants, the group succeeded in developing a good strain of maize. it began its experiments in developing male-sterile hybrid strains of kaoliang in 1964. following chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare", the group closely observed every stage of growth of the hybrid from sowing to harvesting. to grasp the laws governing the flowering and growth of the plant, members of the group would make on-the-spot observations throughout the night. after repeated experiments, they evolved two simple methods of scientific value. one method enabled them to judge beforehand the exact time of flowering of the plant. the other method enabled them to make the plants flower at the same time by interval sowing. these two methods were a key breakthrough in developing hybrid kaoliang and could be applied to breeding seeds of other crops.

the poor and lower-middle peasants criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and were determined to make scientific experiments in a big way. "chairman mao teaches us that 'all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience'," they said, "from generation to generation, our forefathers accumulated rich experience in farming. now that we have the guidance of mao tsetung thought, we can surely make our scientific experiments produce good results."

scientific experimental groups have mushroomed in the area since the beginning of the cultural revolution. more and more peasants engaged in making experiments and the range of experiments became wider. among the 3,000 groups in the area, each is engaged in several or scores of research items. in addition to developing hybrid kaoliang, they developed high-yield strains of maize, potatoes, wheat and other cereal crops, as well as doing research on plant protection, soil improvement and methods of cultivation.

local revolutionary committees at all levels attached importance to the mass movement, strengthened leadership in

this work and ran training courses. the aim was to raise the people's consciousness of doing research in the interest of the revolution and to popularize scientific knowledge and technique. the area and the counties called annual meetings of activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought among those engaged in scientific research. the meetings helped the peasants sum up and exchange experience, and promoted the mass movement.

the research groups were able to accelerate their work of breeding good seed strains with the help of the masses. the research group led by young peasant yu hsi-lu made it a practice to consult the poor and lower-middle peasants on its research projects and modestly learn from experienced peasants. when he heard that the peasants had found the method of developing hybrid maize strains too complicated, yu hsi-lu decided to evolve a new method. the group studied chairman mao's "on contradiction" and made an analysis of the contradictions in the process of cross-breeding. they recognized that if they could achieve male sterility similar to that of the high-yield hybrid kaoliang they had evolved earlier, they could completely avoid detasseling by hand, the most labour-consuming work in the whole process. the group finally succeeded. per-hectare yield reached 10.5 tons. the new hybrid strain is now planted on large tracts.

last year, the 50,000 poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in the region engaged in research work made concerted efforts along this line and succeeded in using male-sterile lines of wheat, millet and other crops in producing hybrid varieties. their research work made rapid progress.

over the past several years the mass movement to make scientific experiments has enabled the region to solve the problems of reduction in size, vigour and productiveness of certain crops as well as insect pests. a wide range of improved seeds were introduced, and the soil and customary local cultivating methods improved. with the introduction of catch crops, inter-planting and crop rotation, the region has in many cases switched from single to double cropping. the region is growing paddy rice this year for the first time on large tracts of alkaline land along the river banks. grain production has increased every year.

RICE TRANSPLANTING

East China Hsien Semi-Mechanizes Rice Transplanting

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Sept. 1, 1971)

a new type of efficient, simple and easily operated rice transplanter has been made in wanan county, kiangsi province, east china, after repeated experiments.

in helping to achieve this success under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", the county revolutionary committee showed great faith in the masses and relied on them.

this new-type transplanter, which transplants seedlings with soil at the root, is built mainly of wood. it was used on more than 62 per cent of the fields planted to early rice this year. this opens bright prospects for the semi-mechanization of rice transplanting with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

agricultural mechanization in china has made rapid progress since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. a striking feature in this respect is that the masses take part in doing research in mechanization and trial-manufacture and that production of farm machines is geared to local needs and conditions. the successful trial-manufacture of the new-type transplanter and its popularization is a case in point.

the method of transplanting rice seedlings with soil at the root has been worked out in the past few years in neighbouring chekiang province. the usual practice consists in preparing the seed bed on dry land or a threshing floor covered with fertile silt and, when the seedlings grow about five inches high in 10 to 15 days, transplanting them with soil at the root to the field. this raises output as well as saving land, seed and fertilizer. in accordance with the eager desire of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the county revolutionary committee decided to arouse the masses to devise a machine that would facilitate use of the technique on a wide scale.

workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, and leading cadres at various levels pooled their wisdom in trial-manufacturing the machine. they dismantled different types of transplanters made in kiangsi and other provinces and studied their distinctive features. they did the designing on their own. being short of special-purpose equipment for making the machine, they devised substitutes and used modern methods wherever possible. they successfully turned out the first batch of sample machines.

however, tests showed that there were not good enough. the county revolutionary committee encouraged the experimenters to keep on trying. the workers and peasants carefully analysed the shortcomings of the machine and worked out a number of improved designs. workers of the county's construction company groped their way forward in designing and made constant improvement in practice. even middle school teachers and students took part in the project.

the county revolutionary committee organized two on-the-spot working demonstrations of the more than a dozen improved types. finally a standardized transplanter, the first of its kind in the county, known as "wanan no. 1 transplanter", was produced on the basis of the improved design by workers of the county's construction company. it embodies the good points of other improved types.

the wanan no. 1 transplanter, as field practice shows, has many good points. it can transplant three to four mou (one mou is one fifteenth of a hectare) a day, working much faster than hand labour.

the county revolutionary committee organized members of the leading bodies at all levels to study chairman mao's teaching "the masses have boundless creative power" so that more transplanters would be produced. they became determined to achieve this end by relying on mass efforts and giving full play to the role of the county revolutionary committee, the people's commune and production brigades, as in the case

of trial-manufacture. a drive to make transplanters soon started.

the revolutionary committee armed the masses with chairman mao's concepts of self-reliance and mobilized the people to rely on their own efforts and work hard in overcoming the shortage of material and equipment. in just two months the people devised methods to produce 6,000 transplanters. this means one transplanter to every 3.8 hectares of land. this made it possible to use the new transplanting technique on a wide scale.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. and Head of Chinese Pavilion at Algiers International Fair Give Reception

(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 1, 1971)

wei pao-shan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and wang ke-chung, head of the chinese pavilion at the 8th algiers international fair, gave a reception here yesterday evening on the occasion of the chinese pavilion day.

more than 300 guests were present including algerian minister of commerce layachi yaker, director of the department for economic and financial affaires of the ministry of foreign affairs bachir boumaza, and officials of other government departments.

present also were diplomatic envoys from a number of countries and pavilion heads of friendly countries.

the chinese government delegation led by vice-minister of building ren pu-chai to attend the opening ceremony of the fair and to pay a friendly visit to algeria was also present.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

about 100,000 people visited the chinese pavilion in the three days since the fair was opened on august 28. photos reflecting the friendship between the chinese and algerian peoples and the various exhibits showing china's achievements in industrial and agricultural construction were praised by the visitors.

with profound fraternal feelings for the chinese people, many visitors wrote in the visitors' book their best wishes in glowing terms. one of them wrote: "may the chinese people, under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao, redouble their efforts and score still greater successes." another wrote: "imperialism is doomed to defeat, the revolutionary people are bound to win."

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Gives Cocktail Party in Honor of Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 2, 1971)

christopher chataway, british minister of posts and tele-communications, gave a cocktail party here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese delegation for cooperation in tele-communications with chung fu-hsiang as leader and li chao-chi as deputy leader.

present at the party were officials of the british government departments concerned.

li wen-cheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the office of the chinese charge d'affaires here, also attended the party.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Table Tennis Team Gives Special Exhibition Matches in Ceylon

(NCNA-English Colombo, Sept. 1, 1971)

the chinese table tennis team which is on a friendly visit to ceylon played special exhibition matches here yesterday evening for governor general william gopallawa of ceylon. prime minister mrs. bandaranaike was present to watch the matches.

before the matches, governor general gopallawa and prime minister mrs. bandaranaike met all the members of the chinese team.

then the chinese players gave exhibition matches of women's single, juniors' single, men's single, men's double and mixed double.

after the matches, the governor general and the prime minister went among the players and chatted cordially with them.

kuo lien-kang, leader of the team, presented gifts to the governor general and the prime minister while li fu-jung, coach of the team, presented team pennons on behalf of the team to the governor general and the prime minister. in return, the governor general and the prime minister gave gifts to the chinese players and had photos taken together with them.

present to see the matches were minister of irrigation, power and highways maithripala senanayake; minister of labour michael siriwardena; minister of finance n.m. perera; minister of plantation industry and constitutional affairs colvin de silva; minister of agriculture and lands hector banda kobbekaduwa; minister of health wegligama polwattege ariyadasa; minister of cultural affairs salman kulatilaka; and minister of parliamentary affairs and sports k.b. ratnayake.

major general d.s. attygalla, commander of the ceylon army, was present.

chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching was also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai and NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with japanese friends nobuyuki araki and makoto ikeda.

present at the meeting were japanese friends teruhisa oohara, ryuichi teshima and wachuji mitsumata.

after the meeting, kuo mo-jo gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends.

present at the meeting and banquet were leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned including han nien-lung, li chen, yu li-chun, ku feng-ming, chang hsiang-shan, wang hai-jung, wang hsiao-yun, hsu ming, yang kung-su, chang yu, lu han and lin li-yun.

Premier Chou En-lai and NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Second Delegation to China of Japan-China Students' Friendship Society and Welcome Wang Kuo-chuan and His Party Upon Their Return to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met all the members of the second delegation to china of the japan-china students' friendship society, and welcomed wang kuo-chuan and his party upon their return to peking from tokyo, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

japanese friends nobuyuki araki and makoto ikeda were present. wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and attaches wang hsiao-hsien and chiang pei-chu attended.

the delegation is composed of adviser kenpei tamura, delegation leader teruhisa oohara, deputy leaders of the delegation tomomi numajiri and ryuichi teshima and the members of the delegation takashi sato, tutomu kinoshita, norio okuyama, masaki miyanaga, yoshimasa urushido, takaharu shimizu, toshitsugu tsuchiya, hiroshi nagai, ichiro tsukinaga, noriaki sakuragi, toru kosaka, ichiro maekawa, ryuichi shimomura, keiichi kobayashi, osamu kawai, hiroshi ishizaki, shigeyuki maruhashi, takashi nogami, keiko koshikawa, yoko toyoda, mariko kato, kyoko otsuka, osamu asai, akiko matsui, sumio egami, toshikazu shimada, ryuzi segawa, takasuke tani, sumio ito, makoto ishida, syuichi yamada, sachiko yamamoto, kazuaki nakanishi, motome watanabe,

yasuyo watanabe, hiromi okawa, junko fukura, osamu kuroda and keiko suzuki, and assistants isaku hara and wachuji mitsumata.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned han nien-lung, li chen, yu li-chun, ku feng-ming, liu chun, chang hsiang-shan, wang hai-jung, wang hsiao-yun, hsu ming, yang kung-su, chang yu, lu man, chin su-cheng, cheng yu-chu, hsu chung-ching, li tieh-ying, tsou jung-chin, lin li-yun and chen chung-cheng.

Wang Kuo-chuan and His Party Leave Tokyo, Return to Peking, Bringing with Them Profound Friendship of Japanese People Towards Chinese People

(NCNA-English - Peking, Sept. 2, 1971)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and his party wang hsiao-hsien and chiang pei-chu left tokyo for home by plane on august 31 after attending the funeral service of mr. kenzo matsumura, noted japanese statesman, and the national conference of unity and victory of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

wang kuo-chuan and his party were cordially seen off at the airport by masanao matsumura, son, and haroko kobori, daughter, and other members of mr. kenzo matsumura's family as well as hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), seimin miyazaki, director general, and hajime miyoshi, secretary general, of the association.

also present at the airport were responsible members of the japan-china memorandum trade office yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa, niceji kawasaki, shunichi matsumoto, and takaharu okubo.

present also at airport were (listed in order of the number of strokes in the first character of the surname) takeo miki, chuji kuno, takeo kimura, bon shiraishi, masashi ishibashi, yoshikatsu takeiri, kimkazu saionji, koji goto, kyoko asanuma, ikko kasuga, teiji nagiwara, aiichiro fujiyama and other japanese public figures of various circles, totalling over 200.

kim dyong sik, li gye baek and chong jae pil, vice-chairmen, and yun sang chol, head of the international department, of the general association of korean residents in japan, were also warmly sending off wang kuo-chuan and his party at the airport.

kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and patriotic overseas chinese in japan were also present.

masanao matsumura, representing the family of mr. kenzo matsumura, shunichi matsumoto, responsible member of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and hisao kuroda, chairman

of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), made addresses at the airport, thanking wang kuo-chuan and his party for their visit to japan. they unanimously pointed out that their visit further promoted the friendship between the japanese and chinese people.

in his address, wang kuo-chuan expressed thanks for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded to him and his party by japanese friends of various circles working for japan-china friendship and expressed respects to friends striving for promoting japan-china friendship at their respective posts and to the great and diligent japanese people.

wang kuo-chuan also expressed sincere thanks to the general association of korean residents in japan, the korean nationals and patriotic overseas chinese in japan.

before their departure, wang kuo-chuan conveyed to responsible members of patriotic overseas chinese organizations and the masses of patriotic chinese residents in japan the cordial regards from the people of the motherland.

all staff members of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china and chinese correspondents in japan were present at the airport.

asao mihara, deputy chief cabinet secretary of japan, was also present at the airport.

wang kuo-chuan and his party returned to peking yesterday.

greeting them at the peking airport were ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china; and leading members and staff of other organizations concerned including wu hsiao-ta, hsi tao-chung, wang wen-lin, wu shu-tung, li yi, chang yu-lin, lin po, li fu-ten, ting min and liu pao-tsun.

also present at the airport were ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai headquarters of the japan international trade promotion association now visiting peking and other japanese friends in peking yoshikiyo hyodo, nobuhisa izawa, munekazu sakai, haruo miyamoto, eiichi himeno, tamio shimakura, isao okubo and jiro kobayashi.

Japanese Junior Table Tennis Delegation, Visiting Group of Japanese Table Tennis Association Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 1, 1971)

the japanese junior table tennis delegation led by atsushi goto, the visiting group of the japanese table tennis association led by yaichiro yamamoto and the japanese correspondents accompanying them left here for home by train via hong kong today after concluding a friendly visit to china.

they arrived in kwangchow from changsha on august 30. in the evening, they were honoured at a banquet given by the kwangchow branch of the chinese table tennis association and the kwangchow branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the japanese and chinese junior table tennis players played friendly matches yesterday. among the spectators were vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee chen yu and vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee chung ming.

the contest proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and unity. the several thousand spectators constantly applauded the junior players of the two countries for their spirit of putting friendship first and learning from each other.

during their stay in kwangchow, the japanese friends visited a sports gear factory, a school for deaf-mutes, and the city zoo and did sightseeing in the city. they also went to visit an artistic ceramics workshop in fushan.

upon their arrival in and departure from the city, the guests were welcomed and seen off at the railway station by leading members of the organizations concerned ma chih-chiu and chen neng-hsing as well as junior sportsmen of kwangtung.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Trade Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1971)

the trade delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by chang kuang-tou, member of the council and director of the china national chemicals import and export corporation, returned here by air today after paying a visit to malaysia.

it was greeted at the airport by leading members of the council and other organizations including wang wen-lin, hsi yen-sheng and chang ting-yu.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique Liberation Front Delegation Visits Chiaochuanghu Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1971)

the delegation of the liberation front of mozambique led by samora moises machel, president of the front, visited the chiaochuanghu production brigade in shunyi county on the outskirts of peking today in the company of pan yung-ti, leading member of the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army. it was warmly welcomed by tan shu-fu, leading member of the department of the people's armed forces of shunyi county, as well as local commune members and militiamen.

chiaochuanghu village has a glorious revolutionary history. during the war of resistance against japanese aggression and the liberation war, the local people and militiamen, under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao and

the communist party of china, held high the great red banner of chairman mao's thinking on people's war and organized a people's armed force that waged an armed struggle while engaging in agricultural production. by carrying out tunnel warfare, mine warfare and guerrilla war, they beat back repeated attacks mounted by the japanese invaders and the chiang kai-shek bandits, defended their home village and supported the revolutionary war. the shunyi county people's government conferred on them the title of honour "number one people's bastion".

when the guests arrived at the village in the morning, the commune members and militiamen beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans to extend a warm welcome to the mozambique comrades-in-arms coming from the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist front in africa.

president samora and the other mozambique friends visited an exhibition hall devoted to the revolutionary struggles of the village's militiamen and inspected part of the tunnel system that the militiamen had used to attack the japanese invaders and the chiang kai-shek bandits.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand University Students' Association Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 1, 1971)

the delegation of the new zealand university students' association left here for home today after concluding its visit to china.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow from peking by air on august 29. it was seen off at peking airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned, including yang kung-su and hsing jen-hsien.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

First Chinese Ambassador to Nigeria Presents His Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1971)

yang chi-liang, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the federal republic of nigeria, presented his credentials yesterday to major general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, according to a report from lagos.

after receiving the credentials, major general gowon had cordial and friendly talks with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were: colonel emmanuel ikwue, chief of staff of the nigerian air force; a.a. baba-gana, permanent secretary of the nigerian ministry of external affairs; h. ahmadu, principal secretary to the head of the federal military government and l.n. maliki, chief of protocol of the ministry of external affairs.

all diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in nigeria were also present.

the chinese ambassador arrived in lagos by plane on august 9.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Press Conference in Peking in Honor of 23rd Anniversary of Founding of DPRK

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1971)

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i. of the korean embassy in peking gave a press conference here today in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea.

before chinese and foreign newsmen, kim jai suk gave a detailed account of the brilliant victories in all fields of endeavour won by the korean people over the past 23 years under the wise leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung.

he said: the north half of the republic is a scene of unprecedented national prosperity and mightiness. on the contrary, the people of south korea are still groaning under colonial oppression and exploitation by u.s. imperialism. the u.s. imperialist aggressors are imposing on south korea a most reactionary, colonial, military and fascist rule, so that the south korean people are living in a hell of hunger, poverty, terror and slaughter.

he strongly condemned the pak jung hi puppet clique for its service to the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war, for begging the u.s. aggressor troops to occupy south korea permanently and for its criminal plot to lead into south korea the japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of the korean people.

he pointed out: no matter what fiendish fascist suppression he may resort to, the enemy cannot check the irresistible trend of revolution of the south korean people. inspired by the policy of peaceful unification of the fatherland put forward by the great leader comrade kim il sung and encouraged by the magnificent successes achieved in the north half of the republic, the south korean people are now waging powerful, active struggle both in the cities and the countryside in order to drive out u.s. imperialism and unify the fatherland.

he stressed: unification of the fatherland is the greatest aspiration of the people of both south and north korea and

their imminent and supreme national task. with the ever stronger support and solidarity of the peace-loving people the world over, the korean people will cartainly win in their just struggle to force the u.s. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from south korea, ease tension there and realize the independent peaceful uni ication of our country.

kim jai suk charged the u.s. and japanese reactionaries in reviving japanese militarism and bare-faceoly planning a new war of aggression. he pointed out, the stepped-up activities of aggression and war on the part of the u.s. imperialists and the japanese militarists are not a sign of their strength but show that they are sinking deeper in a quagmire.

he said that the korean people would continue to hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and the revolutionary banner of struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism, unite with the revolutionary people in all parts of the world and wage still more powerful struggle for the victory of our common cause.

present at the press conference were chang ying, leading member of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, and ojawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Lin, Premier Chou Greet 26th Anniversary of Founding of Democratic Republic of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1971)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, and comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, extending the warmest congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. full text of the message reads:

comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party,

comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam, we, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, extend the warmest congratulations to the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people.

the democratic republic of viet nam is the first socialist country founded in southeast asia after world war ii. in the past 26 years, the imperialist aggressors have repeatedly launched wars of aggression against viet nam. the heroic vietnamese people, under the wise leadership of their great leader president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, have carried out protracted indomitable struggles and first won the brilliant victory of the war of resistance against french aggression. in the past decade and more, the vietnamese people have resisted with dauntless heroism the most barbarous aggression launched by u.s. imperialism and won great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. engaging in the fight and production simultaneously, the people in northern viet nam, with firm stamina and in a spirit of self-reliance, have won tremendous successes in socialist economic construction and the building of national defence. the great victories of the vietnamese people have given a powerful support to the people of various countries engaged in anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles and set a brilliant example for the liberation struggles of the oppressed nations and people throughout the world.

at present, the heroic vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples, holding aloft the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, are fighting valiantly for the seizure of complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the situation in indochina is unprecedentedly fine. the so-called "nixon doctrine" and the scheme to "vietnamize" the war pushed by the u.s. aggressors have gone bankrupt. riddled with internal contradictions, the puppet cliques are in a state of utter chaos. although u.s. imperialism is still putting up a desperate struggle, its defeat has become a

foregone conclusion which no force on earth can alter. victory surely belongs to the three peoples of indochina.

the chinese and vietnamese peoples are comrades and comrades-in-arms who have gone through long tests. our friendship and unity are unbreakable. the chinese people will, as always, resolutely fulfil their internationalist obligations and give all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china

lin piao
vice-chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, september 1, 1971

Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Lin, and Premier Chou Cable Comrades Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, Expressing Deepest Sympathy With Vietnamese Party, Government and People on Serious Floods Hitting Northern Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1971)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, and comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, extending the deepest sympathy to the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese government and the fraternal vietnamese people upon learning that northern viet nam has been hit by serious floods. the message reads in full as follows:

comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party,

comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

hanoi

we feel utmost concern to learn that northern viet nam has been hit by serious floods. on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, we wish to extend our deepest sympathy to the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese government and the fraternal vietnamese people.

in the present struggle against the floods, the heroic vietnamese people, under the staunch leadership of the viet nam workers' party, have been fighting day and night with courage and tenacity, displaying an unparalleled revolutionary spirit. the chinese people express high admiration for this.

china and viet nam are close neighbours, and the chinese and vietnamese peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers. the chinese people always look upon the difficulties of the vietnamese people as their own difficulties, and they will do everything possible to give all-out support and assistance to the fraternal vietnamese people in overcoming the floods.

we firmly believe that the heroic vietnamese people, who have won great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, will certainly overcome the temporary difficulties caused by the natural disaster and win victory in the struggle against the floods.

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, september 2, 1971

Members of DRVN and RSVN Embassies in Peking and Members of China-Vietnam Friendship People's Commune Celebrate DRVN National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1971)

members of the embassies of the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam in peking today joined the members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune in celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam.

when d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen, and tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking, and other vietnamese comrades came to the commune on invitation, they were warmly welcomed by chen shu-huai, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry; liu cheng-chun, secretary of the changping county committee of the communist party of china; li chiu-ling, secretary of the commune party committee; and kuo shou-heng, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee; as well as commune members. the people beat drums and gongs, waved the national flags of china and viet nam and sang and danced to greet the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. there were huge streamers inscribed with slogans: "warmly celebrate the vietnamese national day exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people exclamation" "firmly support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "firmly support the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation"

at the dinner, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms got happily together and talked about the militant friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people forged in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. comrade li chiu-ling said: in order to fulfil our task of supporting the front, we in the rear will, in line with the teachings of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, grasp revolution and promote production and support by concrete actions the fraternal vietnamese people and the people of the whole indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until final victory. ambassador ngo thuyen said: following president ho chi minh's teaching "so long as a single aggressor remains on our soil, we must fight on to sweep him away", the vietnamese people are determined to overcome all difficulties and defeat the u.s. aggressors, liberate the south, defend and build the socialist north and proceed to achieve the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal laotian and cambodian people, we will drive all the u.s. aggressors out of the indochina peninsula.

after the dinner, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms attended a performance of revolutionary songs and dances presented by young people of the commune and saw the vietnamese documentary "vinh linh area -- an iron bastion" and the vietnamese feature film "a phuc".

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: US Imperialism Doomed to Defeat, Vietnamese People Bound To Win

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1971)

the "people's daily" devotes its editorial today to greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. entitled "u.s. imperialism is doomed to defeat, the vietnamese people are bound to win", the editorial reads in full as follows:

today is the glorious festival of the vietnamese people -- the 26th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. with most profound fraternal feelings, the chinese people joyfully celebrate this historic day together with the vietnamese people who have won great victories in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, and extend to them the warmest congratulations and the loftiest militant salute.

the vietnamese people are a heroic people, the vietnamese nation is a great nation. under the wise leadership of their great leader president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese people, for the independence of the fatherland and the liberation of the nation, have waged protracted and extremely arduous struggles against imperialism and colonialism. the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam is the result of the great victory scored by the vietnamese people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism after the august revolution and marks a new stage of development in viet nam's history. in the past 26 years, the vietnamese people have traversed a militant, victorious and glorious road. they drove out the french colonialists after 9 years of the anti-french war. in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in which they have been persisting for 10 years, they have defeated the u.s. imperialist aggressors, the most ferocious in our epoch, and set an outstanding example for the oppressed nations throughout the world in that a weak nation can defeat a strong and a small nation can defeat a big. the valiant struggle of the vietnamese people is a magnificent epic. the brilliant victories of the vietnamese people constitute an earth-shaking miracle. the glorious feats accomplished by the vietnamese people and their important contributions to the common struggle of the people of the whole world against u.s. imperialism will remain shining for generations and generations to come. the chinese people are proud to have such valiant and dauntless comrades-in-arms as the vietnamese people. the fighting spirit and precious experience of the vietnamese people in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are worth learning from by the chinese people.

the national day of the democratic republic of viet nam this year comes when an excellent situation prevails in viet nam and the whole of indochina. the 40 million vietnamese people have won unprecedentedly tremendous victories in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. persevering in a protracted people's war, the patriotic armed forces and people in south viet nam have further frustrated the "vietnamization" programme pushed by the nixon administration and dealt heavy blows at u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. persisting in fighting and production simultaneously, the north vietnamese people have crushed the u.s. imperialists' naval and air raids and made

new achievements in socialist construction and in the building of national defence, thus giving a powerful support and assistance to their kith and kin in the south and to the lao and cambodian people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the democratic republic of viet nam, which was born and has grown up and strengthened amidst the flames of revolution and war, has become an impregnable bastion of revolution at the anti-imperialist outpost in southeast asia. the just struggle of the vietnamese people has universal support from the people throughout the world. the 7-point peace initiative put forth not long ago by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has pointed out the correct way to a peaceful settlement of the viet nam issue and has been warmly welcomed by the world people, the american people included, and by many governments.

since the beginning of this year, the people of the three indochinese countries, holding high the banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, further strengthening their unity and supporting and fighting shoulder to shoulder with each other, have launched vigorous offensives against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs on the various battlefields. they have brought their fighting to a new level and won such brilliant successes as the highway 9 and snoul victories. today, the situation in the three indochinese peoples' war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, whether in viet nam, cambodia or laos, is excellent. on the other hand, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys have suffered one defeat after another and are riddled with contradictions. they are irretrievably in the grip of crisis in the whole of indochina.

to save itself from defeat, u.s. imperialism is bent on pushing the policy of aggression in indochina. it continues to intensify the war of aggression there in a futile attempt to counter-attack militarily. it refuses to announce a date for the withdrawal of the u.s. aggressor troops from south viet nam. it carries on the "vietnamization" scheme and the "nixon doctrine" of making asians fight asians. while evading a reply to the 7-point peace initiative of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, it has spread words about the convening of a geneva conference in an attempt to hoodwink the world people and hang on in south viet nam by staving off and obstructing a peaceful settlement of the viet nam issue. but, the u.s. imperialist scheme can never succeed. the vietnamese people are determined to carry out the sacred behest of president ho chi minh: "so long as a single aggressor remains on our soil, we must fight on to sweep him away." they are strengthening their fraternal unity with the peoples of laos and cambodia, fighting still more vigorously and exploiting their victories. they will certainly be able to seize complete victory in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and fully realize their national aspirations.

the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, the two governments and the two peoples of china and viet nam were personally cultivated by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people; they are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and can stand the test of any storm. the chinese and vietnamese peoples have always sympathized with, assisted and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the 700 million chinese people

provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." it is the unswerving policy of our party and government and also the bounden proletarian internationalist duty of our people to give all-out support to the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples' war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. the heroic vietnamese people will fight to the end, and the chinese people will resolutely support them to the end. in all times and under all circumstances, the chinese people will, as always, unite together, fight together and win victory together with the fraternal vietnamese and other indochinese peoples. we are deeply convinced that final victory surely belongs to the heroic vietnamese and other indochinese peoples.

Ambassador Ngo Thuyen Gives Reception to Celebrate 26th Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence of DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1971)

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, this evening gave a grand reception to warmly celebrate the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the d.r.v.n.

attending the reception were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

among the cambodian and laotian comrades-in-arms present were:

sarin chhak, thiounn mumm and thiounn prasith, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and

laotian friend general nuon mongkhunvilay and his wife.

the reception was held in the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking. the national flags of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of viet nam hung side by side in the reception hall. the reception began with the band playing the national anthems of china and the d.r.v.n.

ambassador ngo thuyen and chief of general staff huang yung-sheng spoke amid warm applause (the texts of their speeches are to be released separately).

the reception was alive with warm expressions of friendship. the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms proposed toasts to the great victories won by the vietnamese people and the rest of the indochinese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to the everlasting militant unity and great friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people and between the chinese people and the people of the three indochinese countries.

present at the reception were:

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments and the peking municipal revolutionary committee keng piao, wu teh, liu hsien-chuan, chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, jen yun-chung, shen chien, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, fang yi, han tsung-cheng, lai chi-fa, kuo chun-sheng, hsu chih-chiang, tu hsing-yuan, pan yu-hung, hsia chih-hsu, sun cheng-hsiu, liu wei, chu chun, kao chun, wang li, shih tzu-tsai, yang kuo-yu, li kuang-hsun, fan chiu-szu, chiao pei-hsin, fan tzu-yu, wu yu-hsun, hsieh hua, wang meng, shih shao-hua, chang chi-chih, chang shih-cheng, ma jen-hui, wang le-tien, hsu han-ping, hsuen shu-tien and shih hai-yun;

leading members of the p.l.a. hsiao ching-kuang, yen chung-chuan, huang chih-yung, chen pang, kuang jen-nung, wu jui-lin, li chia-yi, tsui lun, chung hui, tsui ping, hsiao chun-hsien, chen hsiang, tsou ping-kuang, li tsai-shan, yuan hua-ping, pei tsung-cheng, fan hui, chai cheng-wen and lin ping;

pei shih-chang, member of the n.p.c. standing committee; and

ting hsi-lin, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

also present were:

all the members of the d.r.v.n. government experts delegation led by ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade, and all the members of the vietnamese local economic study group led by le quang tuan, secretary of the ha bac provincial committee of the viet nam workers' party; and

tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i., and other members, of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Toast by DRVN Ambassador to China Ngo Thuyen

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1971)

following is full text of a toast made by ambassador ngo thuyen on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

respected comrade chief of general staff huang yung-sheng,

respected chinese party and state leading comrades,

dear mr. charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh,

dear khmer and lao brothers-in-arms,

esteemed ambassadors, charges d'affaires, mesdames and esteemed guests,

dear comrades and friends,

today, while our country's people are animatedly celebrating their glorious historic day of proclamation of independence of the democratic republic of viet nam, our embassy has the honour of welcoming comrade premier chou en-lai and other chinese party and state leading comrades, ambassadors, charges d'affaires and guests from many countries. allow me, dear guests, comrades and friends, to convey to all of you my salutations of highest consideration and sincere thanks.

twenty six years ago, following up the achievement of our august revolution, the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam has ushered in a new epoch for the vietnamese people: that of independence and freedom. under the correct leadership of the viet nam workers' party established by president ho chi minh, the vietnamese people, having developed their ardent patriotism crystallized in the motto "we would rather sacrifice everything than lose our country and be enslaved", and given full play to the spirit of independence, sovereignty, determination to fight and win, have recorded quite great victories in the former resistance to the french colonialists, in the socialist building of north viet nam and in the present resistance to u.s. aggression, for national salvation. in their revolutionary fighting, our vietnamese people have enjoyed the precious approval, support and assistance of the brotherly socialist countries, of world peace- and justice-loving countries, organizations and various sections of peoples, including the american progressive folk. on this occasion, in the person of today present esteemed representatives, i would like to evince my sincere thanks to the friends all over the five continents for their support and aid to our resistance against u.s. aggression, for national salvation and to our socialist construction. we wish new and bigger successes to world's peoples in their struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

dear comrades and friends,

viet nam and china are two closely neighbouring socialist countries. the sentiments of militant solidarity which bind our two countries are "both comrades and brothers", as president ho chi minh has said. during the process of

the previous revolutionary struggle as well as in the present resistance to u.s. aggression, for national salvation and socialist construction in north viet nam, the vietnamese people are constantly given big and precious sympathy, support and help granted by the chinese communist party, the government of the p.r.c. and the chinese brother people headed by respected chairman mao. on this occasion, we have the honour to voice our sincere gratitude to chairman mao, to the chinese communist party and government and to the chinese brother people. the vietnamese people are always applying their efforts to consolidate and increase the brotherly militant solidarity and friendship with the chinese people on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

the vietnamese people rejoice profoundly over the important results obtained by the chinese people in socialist revolution and construction. the people's republic of china becoming stronger day by day constitutes a vigorous stimulus to the vietnamese people who are fighting on the front line against the u.s. imperialists. we wish the chinese people ever more tremendous scores in the fulfilment of their revolutionary cause. the vietnamese people stand wholeheartedly by the chinese people in the latter's determination to liberate taiwan, inseparable part and parcel of the chinese territory and back the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the u.n.o.

dear comrades and friends,

the u.s. imperialists have sustained very severe setbacks on all the viet nam, laos and cambodia battlefields; more than ever they are isolated and besieged by world peoples' and american progressive people's opinion. but the nixon administration remains still confirmedly stubborn; it does not accept yet to reply seriously to the seven-point proposal put forth on july 1st, 1971 by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. it refuses to quickly and totally pull out from south viet nam the american and u.s. satellite countries' troops. it persists in clinging to and maintaining in place the bellicose nguyen van thieu, in continuing to achieve the "vietnamization" of the war, promoting the war in laos and cambodia, launching bombing and shelling air raids over many areas of north viet nam, so perpetrating monstrous crimes against the peoples of the three indochinese countries. but the more obstinately they behave, the heavier failures befall the u.s. aggressors who will incur a total defeat.

for the fatherland's independence and freedom, for the sake of our lofty internationalist duty, acting upon the venerated president ho chi minh's teaching "so long as a single aggressor remains on our soil, we must fight on to sweep him away", the vietnamese people are resolved to go through obstacles and hardships, to carry on and step up the resistance to u.s. aggression, for national salvation till total victory so as to liberate south viet nam, defend and build socialist north viet nam and proceed towards the peaceful reunification of the country. they are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with the brother khmer and lao peoples to expel entirely the u.s. aggressors from the indochinese peninsula.

the vietnamese people are bound to win exclamation

the indochinese peoples are bound to win exclamation

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

the u.s. imperialists are bound to be defeated exclamation

to close my words, i propose you to drink

- to the further and greater successes in socialist revolution and construction and in the fulfilment of the 4th five-year plan of national economy development of the chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by respected chairman mao,

- to the everlasting brotherly militant solidarity and friendship between the vietnamese people and the chinese people,

- to the fine health and long life of chairman mao,

- to the health of vice-chairman lin piao,

- to the health of premier chou en-lai, chief of general staff huang yung-sheng and other chinese party and state leading comrades,

- to the health of mr. charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh,

- to the health of the khmer and lao brothers-in-arms,

- to the health of ambassadors, charges d'affaires and mesdames and to the health of other esteemed guests,

- to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Toast by Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1971)

following is full text of a toast made by huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, at the national day reception given by d.r.v.n. ambassador ngo thuyen here this evening:

respected comrade ambassador ngo thuyen,

respected charge d'affaires a.i. comrade tran binh,

comrades and friends,

we are much elated today to join our vietnamese comrades-in-arms in joyously celebrating the glorious festival of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. first of all, please allow me, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, to extend the warmest congratulations to the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese government and the fraternal vietnamese people, who are fighting in the forefront of resistance against u.s. aggression.

at present, the situation of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is unprecedentedly fine. the heroic south vietnamese people, fighting in close coordination with the fraternal laotian and cambodian peoples, have launched fierce attacks on the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs and won victories of strategic significance. the heroic north vietnamese

people have defeated u.s. imperialism's air and sea raids; engaging in the fight and production simultaneously, they have scored tremendous successes in socialist economic construction and the building of national defence, rendering powerful support to the struggle of their compatriots in the south and carrying out their internationalist obligations to the peoples of laos and cambodia. the chinese people are overjoyed and inspired by every victory of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in socialist construction. we sincerely wish you still greater victories in the future and the early realization of the great goal of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

recently, the northern part of viet nam has been hit by serious floods. the chinese people are very much concerned about this. we express our most solicitous regards to the afflicted fraternal vietnamese people. we are convinced that the heroic north vietnamese people, under the staunch leadership of the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese government, will surely overcome the temporary difficulties and win significant victories in the struggle against the floods.

the chinese people will forever stand together with the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples and give all-out support to their struggle. the vietnamese people are resolved to follow president ho's teaching to be "determined to fight and defeat" the u.s. gangsters till not a single aggressor remains on the land of viet nam. the chinese people are resolved to follow chairman mao's teachings and support and assist the vietnamese people in carrying the war of resistance to the end until complete victory. we will always stand by the side of the fraternal peoples of viet nam and other indochinese countries. together we unite, together we fight and together we will win victory exclamation

now may i ask you all to raise your glasses and drink a toast

to the great victories of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great victories of the peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the militant unity and great friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples,

to the militant solidarity and great friendship between the chinese people and the three peoples of indochina,

to the health and long life of president ton duc thang,

to the health of comrade le duan,

to the health of comrade truong chinh,

to the health of comrade pham van dong,

to the health of ambassador ngo thuyen,

to the health of charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh,

to the health of our cambodian and laotian friends present here,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

DRVN Consulates-General in Kwangchow, Nanning and Kunming Give Film Receptions Celebrating 26th Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence of DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1971)

consulates-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow, nanning and kunming gave film receptions in the past few days to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the d.r.v.n.

attending the film reception given in kwangchow this evening by tran van thong, consul of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow, were leading members of the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the kwangtung provincial command of the p.l.a. and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee lin li-ming, yang mei-sheng, liu yun-ting, chiao lin-yi and huang yeh, and more than one thousand people of various circles in kwangchow. before film showing, consul tran van thong and lin li-ming, member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke. they expressed the wish that the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people would be constantly consolidated and developed.

le quang nhan, d.r.v.n. consul-general in nanning, gave a film reception yesterday evening. leading members of the c.p.c. kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee and the regional revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. kwangsi regional command, the p.l.a. units stationed in nanning and the nanning municipal revolutionary committee, including liu chung-kuei, chao mao-hsun and sung chih-ping attended on invitation.

d.r.v.n. consul-general in kunming ho thang gave a film reception on the evening of august 31. before film showing, he gave an account of the brilliant victories scored by the vietnamese army and people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. chen kang, secretary of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee, vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee and leading member of the p.l.a. kunming units also spoke. he expressed the determination to learn from the vietnamese army and people their revolutionary spirit in struggle, and always unite and fight with the vietnamese comrades-in-arms until complete victory is won in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

Photographic Exhibition on Production and Fighting in Vietnam Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1971)

a photographic exhibition on production and fighting in viet nam was opened to public here today in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the china-viet nam friendship association.

on display are more than 100 pictures. among them are a photograph showing the cordial hand-shake between chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people; a photograph showing the cordial meeting of chairman mao and vice-chairman lin with comrade le duan, first secretary of the viet nam workers' party; and photographs showing the enthusiastic welcome the leading comrades of the party and government of viet nam and the masses accorded the chinese party and government delegation headed by premier chou en-lai when it visited the d.r.v.n. these photographs demonstrate the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam "who are both comrades and brothers". other photographs exhibited reflect the great victories won by the heroic vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in socialist construction under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party.

the opening ceremony was held at the cultural palace of the nationalities this morning. the national flags of the d.r.v.n. and china fluttered in front of the palace. the exhibition hall was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people.

attending the opening ceremony and seeing the exhibition on invitation were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and d.r.v.n. embassy officials; all the members of the d.r.v.n. government experts delegation led by ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade; and all the members of the vietnamese local economic study group led by le quang tuan, secretary of the ha bac provincial committee of the viet nam workers' party; tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i., and other officials of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the departments concerned hsiao ching-kuang, wu teh, han nien-lung, li chiang, nan tsung-cheng, jen yun-chung, shih shao-hua, ting hsi-lin, wu hsiao-ta, lu wei-chao, nan hsu and wang hsiao-yun attended the opening ceremony and saw the exhibition together with the vietnamese comrades-in-arms and other foreign guests.

also present at the opening ceremony and the exhibition on invitation were:

ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china;

laotian friend general huon mongkhunvilay and his wife; and

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i. of the korean embassy in peking; and

cultural attaches of embassies of various countries in peking.

several hundred revolutionary people of the chinese capital attended the opening ceremony and visited the exhibition. they warmly praised the tremendous achievements made by the heroic vietnamese people under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party. they expressed the determination of the chinese people to follow their great leader chairman mao's teaching "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area" and firmly support the vietnamese people in carrying their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Bucharest Garrison Holds Meeting in Welcome of Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 30, 1971)

the bucharest garrison held a cadres meeting at the military academy here this morning to give a rousing welcome to the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china.

all members of the chinese military friendship delegation with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader attended the meeting on invitation.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

present at the meeting were army general ion ionita, alternate member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of the armed forces; colonel general ion coman, member of the r.c.p. central committee, vice-minister of the armed forces and secretary of the higher political council of the armed forces; colonel general sterian tirca, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-minister of the armed forces; army general ion tutoveanu, director of the military academy; colonel generals marin nicolescu and vasile ionel, vice-ministers of the armed forces; as well as other generals and officers of the romanian armed forces, several hundred in all.

the meeting was filled with romanian-chinese friendship and unity. flanked by the national flags of romania and china, a streamer on the backdrop of the rostrum was inscribed with the words in chinese and romanian "may the friendship between the peoples and armies of romania and china develop constantly exclamation"

the meeting was declared open by lieutenant general nicolae militaru, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and commander of the bucharest garrison.

comrade ion ionita and comrade li teh-sheng spoke at the meeting.

on behalf of the romanian armed forces, comrade ion ionita first of all paid respect to the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china and, through them, to the chinese people's liberation army and the entire chinese people. he then reviewed the history of militant friendship, as well as unity and cooperation between the romanian and chinese peoples.

comrade ion ionita said: "the victory of the chinese people's revolution has opened a new era in china's history and in the chinese people's destiny, dealing a powerful blow to the imperialist position in asia and the whole world and making a great contribution to the change in the world balance of forces in favour of socialism. it has also greatly reinforced the position of the international working class and national liberation movement and vigorously promoted the development and consolidation of all anti-imperialist forces in their struggle for freedom, independence, peace and social progress.

"the romanian people, together with the peoples and progressive forces of the world, warmly greet the victory of the chinese people's revolution and the establishment of the people's republic of china, and regard it as the most important revolutionary event in the history after the great october socialist revolution.

"with the liberation of the country, the chinese people, who have become the masters of their motherland, began selfless and enthusiastic work in construction. within a short historical period, the working people of the people's republic of china have carried out revolutionary transformations in various fields in a deep-going way. in the years of socialist construction, the people's republic of china set up her powerful economic base and the base of science and technology, thus joining the ranks of vigorously developing countries."

he said: "deep-going transformations have taken place in the people's republic of china in all fields of activities. it was in the complex international circumstances of opposing imperialism and the reactionaries and under the specific conditions of internal struggle of unfolding the great proletarian cultural revolution that the 800 million chinese people made these achievements on the road of socialism. these achievements have become all the more greater precisely for this reason.

"both the victory of the people's revolution and the significant achievements in china's socialist transformation have been scored under the long-tested leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, the outstanding leader of the great chinese people."

he said, "the working people of our country and the romanian armymen with strong feelings of friendship and internationalist unity heartily rejoice at the great achievements of the chinese people in setting up a new social system, constantly strengthening the potentialities in the economic, technical and scientific spheres and in the cause of developing their own country and making it more prosperous."

comrade ion ionita said, "romania is a thriving socialist country today with advanced social system, developed industry and speedy realization of modernized agriculture. it ensures better living conditions for the working people in urban and rural areas.

"thanks to the industrialization policy consistently pursued by the party, a powerful technical foundation has been laid in the period of socialist construction for superior equipment for all departments of the national economy and for its rapid development. industrial output in 1970 was 17 times that of 1938, the year of the highest output under the rule of romanian landlords and bourgeoisie. this fact has testified to the development of the potentialities of state industry.

"the five-year plan period (1966-1970) is that of greatest successes in the history of romanian socialist construction. despite the many difficulties we met in this period, the society of our country had made the most rapid development."

he said, "the achievements of romanian socialist construction in all spheres are the result of the creative labour of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other working people, irrespective of their nationalities, who are rallying closely around the romanian communist party and its long-tested leadership with comrade nicolae ceausescu at the head."

he said: "at present, the romanian people are going all out to realize the five-year plan for the development of the country in the 1971-1975 period."

comrade ion ionita said, "an important work of our party is to carry out political-ideological education among the working people, to carry out revolutionary and party spirit education among them in the spirit of marxist-leninist outlook on the world and on society, in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and in the principles of communist ethics and boundless loyalty to the cause of socialism."

comrade ion ionita pointed out that "under the condition in which the danger of war and aggression still exists, our party and government are maintaining high vigilance against the aggressive plots of imperialism, paying special attention to the strengthening of the defence capability of the motherland and preoccupied with the perfection of the organization and equipment of our armed forces which are charged with the duty to defend the revolutionary fruits of the people and the independence and sovereignty of romania.

"considering that under the condition of today, the anti-imperialist war in defence of the motherland can only be a people's war, our party concerns itself with the raising of the defence capability of the entire people and pays attention to the training of and appropriate equipment for the patriotic detachments and to military training of the youth."

he said: "combining military training with the participation in the construction of important industrial, transportation and agricultural projects, the armymen have become an active contingent on the front of the country's economic development. this has further strengthened the unity between the army and people -- a salient reality of our socialist society.

"created and educated by the romanian communist party in the spirit of a high sense of responsibility towards the

people, the motherland and the cause of socialism, our people's army has carried out with firmness the marxist-leninist policy of the party, is prepared at all times to defend resolutely the ancient land and revolutionary fruits of the people and to give firm counter-blows to any imperialist attack."

he said, "as staunch fighters for the victory of the ideal of freedom and progress of mankind, the romanian people firmly oppose the aggressive policy of imperialism, and give active support to the people of various countries in their struggle against foreign oppression, against colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the elimination of the domination of one country by another in any form and for the observance of the right to decide its own destiny independently by the people of every country."

he added, "the romanian people, the romanian communist party and the romanian government express firm solidarity with and active support for the just struggle of the vietnamese, lao and khmer peoples against u.s. aggression, resolutely call for an end to the war in viet nam and in the whole of indochina and for the complete withdrawal of u.s. troops so that there is a political settlement of this war and the peoples in that region be allowed to decide their own development without any outside interference."

he said: "as an european country, romania is now, as in the past, paying particular attention to the security of this continent and is working actively for the establishment of relations between countries with refrainment from the threat by force or use of force and for the ensuring of free development of economic, science and cultural exchanges, thereby turning europe into a continent of mutual understanding and cooperation among the people of various countries."

comrade ion ionita said, "in the present international situation, it is more necessary than ever before for all countries, big or small, to strive for the peaceful solution of disputed questions, and to take resolute action to enlarge cooperation between the people of various countries, to liquidate military blocs and military bases on the territories of other countries, to withdraw the troops to their own countries, to end the armament race which is a heavy burden on the peoples, and to eliminate in international life all factors which may lead to aggression and the interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

"our party and government maintain that without the participation of the people's republic of china, it is unthinkable today to solve thoroughly the important issues in international life. our party and government resolutely support the restoration to the people's republic of china of all its legitimate rights in the united nations and other international organizations. romania firmly stands for the withdrawal of the u.s. troops from taiwan, an inalienable part of the territory of people's china."

comrade ion ionita said, "the romanian communist party, our government and the entire people pay specially great attention to the constant development of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the socialist republic of romania and the people's republic of china and to strengthening the ties between our two armies.

"the friendship between our two countries which has a firm historical root has acquired new and richer contents and become more consolidated and unshakable in the socialist period."

he said, "just as our party's general secretary said at the romania-china friendship meeting held in peking, the official friendly visit to the people's republic of china by the romanian party and government delegation headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu marks a moment of historic significance in the continued development of the relations and the all-round cooperation between our two parties and countries to the benefit of our two peoples and the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

"the festival and extremely warm welcome accorded the romanian party and government delegation, the cordial spirit of comradely understanding during the visit and the meeting and talks with chairman mao tsetung, with his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao, with comrade chou en-lai and other chinese party and government leading comrades are a powerful and convincing demonstration of the firm, militant friendship and unity between our two parties and peoples.

"romanian public opinion unanimously holds that the meeting and talks and the understanding achieved in this visit have opened up new ways in strengthening the cooperation and coordination and expanding the all-round cooperation between romania and china."

comrade ion ionita said, "we are convinced that the official friendly visit to romania by the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china will promote the development of the fraternal cooperation between our two peoples and armies."

in his speech, comrade li teh-sheng first of all expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome during the visit in romania.

he said, "under the leadership of the romanian communist party, the romanian people with glorious revolutionary traditions have waged numerous heroic struggles against the reactionary landlord-bourgeois rule and aggression and oppression by imperialism in order to win national independence and the liberation of the motherland. on august 23, 1944, the romanian people staged a glorious armed uprising and overthrew the reactionary antonescu regime, opening a new era in the history of romania.

"after liberation, the romanian people promptly healed the war wounds, carried out socialist transformation of the national economy and gradually realized nationalization of industry and collectivization of agriculture. the romanian people, adhering to the principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, have overcome all kinds of difficulties and achieved great successes in the cause of socialist construction. romania has become an advanced country with developed industry and agriculture. the romanian people under the leadership of the romanian communist party with comrade nicolae ceausescu as its leader are striving with full confidence for the fulfilment of the new five-year plan for the development of the national economy set by the tenth congress of the romanian communist party."

comrade li teh-sheng said, "the romanian armed forces is a powerful army born in the struggle for the liberation of the motherland. it waged bloody battles against the german fascists and made immortal contributions to the complete liberation of its motherland and to the victory of the world people's anti-fascist struggle. after the establishment of the people's regime, the romanian armed forces led by the party inherited and carried on its glorious tradition in the anti-fascist

struggle and, together with the people, waged an unremitting struggle against imperialist interference, control and threat of aggression, thus making a great contribution to upholding national independence and state sovereignty. in recent years, the romanian armed forces have steadily raised their political consciousness and the level of military training. in enthusiastic response to the call of comrade nicolae ceausescu, the entire armed forces have recently greatly strengthened their ideological-political work and actively helped the 'patriotic detachments' and the 'youth military training corps in defence of the motherland' to study military affairs and master the fighting technique, thus resulting in the great strengthening of the defence capability, maintaining of high vigilance and being ready at all times to resist imperialist armed invasion with people's war. just as comrade nicolae ceausescu has said: 'only when they are always ready to fight in defence of their revolutionary fruits, freedom and independence, can the people of a country be proof against defeat, lead an assured life of freedom and grasp their own destiny.'"

comrade li teh-sheng said: "the romanian armed forces is not only the defender of the motherland, but also the active participant in its country's construction. last year, romania was hit by the unprecedented flood in history. in response to the call of the party and displaying the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, all the officers and soldiers of the armed forces, fearing neither difficulties nor sacrifice, waged together with the people a tenacious struggle against the flood and won great victories in resisting flood and overcoming the aftermath of the disaster."

he said, "the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army are rejoiced at and inspired by the enormous successes and victories won by the romanian people and the romanian armed forces in building and defending their motherland. your achievements and victories provide powerful proof that any country can certainly overcome its difficulties and change its economic face so long as it adheres to the cardinal principle of independence and self-reliance. and so long as it dares to struggle and perseveres in struggle, it can certainly defend its independence and sovereignty."

he pointed out: "the romanian people and army have consistently denounced u.s. imperialism for its aggression against indochina and actively supported and expressed solidarity with the three peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. romania has always maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal, opposed resorting to power politics by imperialism and its monopolization of the international affairs, and supported the peoples of various countries in their struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. your just stand has enjoyed extensive support and praise from the revolutionary people of the world.

comrade li teh-sheng said, "we have been unfolding a deep-going great proletarian cultural revolution in recent years. just as chairman mao tsetung has pointed out: 'the current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.' through the current great cultural revolution, marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought has been integrated more extensively and deeply with the revolutionary practice of millions upon millions of the people, a great change has taken place in the mental outlook of the masses of the people and a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere is prevailing on all

fronts. bumper harvests in agriculture have been achieved for nine years running and industrial production has kept rising. the third five-year plan for the development of our country's national economy has been fulfilled successfully and china has begun to implement the fourth five-year plan. the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country has been more consolidated and international relations have more developed. the imperialist policy to blockade and isolate our country has suffered an ignominious defeat. the chinese people's liberation army as a pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat has tempered itself in the class struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, maintained closer ties with the masses and strengthened the building of the army in revolutionization and militancy. closely united around the central committee of the party with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, millions upon millions of the armymen and people of our country are striving to put into effect the various fighting tasks set by the party's ninth national congress and its first and second plenary sessions. at the same time, the people and the army of our country with high revolutionary vigilance are doing well in preparedness against war ideologically and organizationally and are ready at all times to wipe out any invading enemies. the people of our country do not forget for a moment that u.s. imperialism is still occupying our territory taiwan province by force. the united states must withdraw all its military personnel and installations from the taiwan province and the taiwan straits. any plot to create 'two chinas', 'one china, one taiwan', 'an independent taiwan' and the fallacy that 'the status of taiwan remains to be determined' can never succeed. the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan."

comrade li teh-sheng said: "the present international situation is excellent. just as the china-romania joint communique pointed out, 'the development of the present international situation is increasingly favourable to the people of various countries and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and all reactionaries.'"

he said, "one or two superpowers are committing aggression and expansion everywhere in a vain attempt to dominate the whole world. the people of various countries have increasingly seen through their reactionary features and inherent weakness. through practical struggle, the people of various countries have exploded the myth about the superpowers in the course of time. they dare to challenge, resist, and fight the superpowers, dare to stand up to their armed threat and military provocations and dare to take up arms to defeat their war of aggression. the great victories won by the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have set a brilliant example of a weak nation defeating a strong, and a small nation defeating a big. the struggle of the people in asia, africa and latin america for national liberation, national independence and state sovereignty is developing in depth. the revolutionary mass movement in europe, north america and oceania is surging forward increasingly. beset with difficulties at home and abroad, the imperialists find their going tougher and tougher. however, they are still struggling desperately and continuing their aggression and expansion. and in some areas they brandish their arms and create tension. the chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world are closely following all their insidious schemes and doings. should they dare to run riot, they will

certainly meet the resolute opposition of the people of various countries and suffer more ignominious defeat."

he said: "the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army have all along firmly adhered to proletarian internationalism and resolutely opposed the imperialist policy of aggression and war. we resolutely support the three peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in carrying the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to complete victory and resolutely support the three indochinese peoples' just position in settling the question of indochina. the armed forces of u.s. imperialism must withdraw from south korea, japan, other parts of asia and all other places under their forcible occupation. they must stop interfering in the internal affairs of the people of various countries. we resolutely support the people of asia, africa and latin america in their struggle for national liberation. we firmly support the just struggles of all countries and people subject to aggression, control, intervention or bullying by the superpowers."

he said, "despite the fact that china and romania are separated by thousands of miles, the two peoples have forged a profound revolutionary friendship in their prolonged joint struggle. we have consistently sympathized with and supported each other both in times of revolutionary wars and socialist construction. romania enthusiastically helps our socialist construction and actively supports our just stand in international struggle. it has always upheld the restoration to china of all her legitimate rights in the united nations and opposed the plot of creating 'two chinas' or 'one china, one taiwan'. for this, we express our heartfelt thanks. we have seen with joy that in recent years there has been a great development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two peoples and two armies. the friendly relations are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and on the principle of complete equality, mutual respect for territorial integrity, for state sovereignty and independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and can stand any test. not long ago, the party and government delegation of the socialist republic of romania headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu paid a successful friendly visit to our country, making a great contribution to the further development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two parties, countries and peoples. and this time our military friendship delegation has come to your country for a visit upon invitation and learn directly from the romanian people and army. through the visits, we witnessed the achievements of the fraternal romanian people and army in all spheres and learned from your experience. we will convey to the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army what we have gained in our visits and the friendship of the romanian people and the romanian armed forces. the comrades-in-arms of romania may rest assured that the chinese people and the chinese p.l.a. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution are always your reliable friends in your struggle against imperialist intervention and control and for national independence and state sovereignty and in the cause of your independent socialist construction. whatever tempest may break out, we will side with you and resolutely support your just struggle."

the speeches of comrade ion ionita and comrade li teh-sheng received repeated warm applause.

on behalf of the armies of the two countries, comrade ion ionita and comrade li teh-sheng exchanged silk banners.

the meeting ended amidst prolonged applause.

before the meeting, the chinese military friendship delegation, accompanied by colonel general gheorghe ion, member of the r.c.p. central committee, first vice-minister of the armed forces and chief of the general staff of the armed forces, and army general ion tutoveanu, director of the military academy, inspected the teaching installations of the military academy.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 31, 1971)

the chinese military friendship delegation with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as deputy leader, left here for home by a special plane today after concluding its friendly visit to romania, fully loaded with the profound friendship of the romanian people and the romanian armed forces for the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by army general ion ionita, alternate member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of armed forces; colonel general gheorghe ion, member of the r.c.p. central committee, first vice-minister of armed forces and chief of general staff of the armed forces; colonel general ion coman, member of the r.c.p. central committee, vice-minister of armed forces and secretary of the higher political council of the armed forces; colonel general mihai burca, member of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-minister of armed forces; colonel general stefan tirca, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-minister of armed forces; colonels marin nicolescu and vasile ionel, vice-ministers of armed forces; major general p. marinescu, chief of staff of the patriotic detachments of romania; petru burlacu, vice-minister of foreign affairs of romania; dumitru joita, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and first vice-mayor of bucharest; octav livezeanu, vice-chairman of the institute for cultural relations with foreign countries; mircea badica, secretary general of the ministry of foreign trade; as well as generals and officers of various arms and services of the romanian armed forces and soldiers and the masses of the people of the capital, more than 1,000 people in all.

also present at the airport were: chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania; lin chien, military attache, and all other diplomats of the chinese embassy; all members of the visiting chinese tourists' group led by ting ping; and other chinese comrades in romania.

military attaches of the embassies of various countries in romania were also present.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport. after the striking up of the national anthems of china and romania, comrade li teh-sheng in the company of comrade ion ionita reviewed a guard of honour and walked around the airport to bid farewell to the officers, soldiers and masses there. the comrades of the chinese military friendship delegation and the leading comrades of the romanian armed forces present cordially shook hands with and embraced each other, exchanging fine wishes.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Returns to Peking After Visiting Albania and Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china returned here by special plane this afternoon after concluding friendly visits to albania and romania, bringing home the profound, militant friendship of the people and armies of the two countries. leader of the delegation is li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and deputy leader is tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force.

col. virgiliu gheorghiu, military attache of the romanian embassy in peking, arrived with the delegation by the same plane.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of p.l.a. general staff; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff; and chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee.

present at the airport were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo, romanian ambassador to china aurel duma, and madame gheorghiu, wife of the military attache of the romanian embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of the chinese people's liberation army, departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments wang hsin-ting, huang chin-yung, tien wei-hsin, wang hsi-ke, keng piao, jen yun-chung, chi peng-fei, chou hsi-nan, kuo chao, yang kun-shan, tsui ping, sung wei-shih, wu hsien-en, chung hui-kun, hsiao mai-ping, chai cheng-wen and yu chan.

Member of Executive Committee of RCP Central Committee Receives Chinese Tourists' Group

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 1, 1971)

leonte rautu, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, today received all the members of the chinese tourists' group led by ting ping.

vasile vlad, head of the foreign relations department of the r.c.p. central committee, was present on the occasion.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

comrade leonte rautu had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese comrades.

ion cosma, member of the r.c.p. central committee and minister for tourism, received the chinese tourists' group and gave a banquet for it yesterday.

Chinese Tourists' Group Leaves Bucharest for Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 1, 1971)

the chinese tourists' group led by ting ping left here by plane today for yugoslavia on a friendly visit.

the group was seen off at the airport by mihai paraluta, vice-minister for tourism of romania, nicolae matei, secretary of the bucharest city committee of the romanian communist party, and responsible members of other departments concerned.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

representatives from the yugoslav embassy in romania were also present.

during its friendly visit in romania, the chinese tourists' group participated in the bucharest celebrations of the 27th anniversary of the liberation of romania. it visited arges, sibiu, constanta, brasov and prahova counties and the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative and was accorded a warm and friendly reception by the local party and government leaders and working people.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, held a reception today on the visit of the chinese tourists' group.

all the members of the group attended the reception.

the reception was also attended by ion cosma, member of

the r.c.p. central committee and minister for tourism; mihai paraluta, vice-minister for tourism; nicolae matei, secretary of the bucharest city committee of the r.c.p.; constantin rachitan, secretary of the ilfov county committee of the r.c.p.; gheorghe rosu, chief of a section of the foreign relations department of the r.c.p. central committee; constantin pirvulescu, deputy director of the general office of international tourism under the ministry for tourism; and responsible members of other departments concerned.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

Premier Chou En-lai Greets National Day of Republic of San Marino

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to luigi lonfernini and attilio montanari, capitaines regents of the republic of san marino, extending warm congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the republic of san marino. the message reads in full as follows:

their excellencies luigi lonfernini and attilio montanari, capitaines regents of the republic of san marino,

san marino

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of san marino, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the government and people of san marino.

i am deeply convinced that with the establishment of official relations between china and san marino, the friendly relations between our two countries will further develop on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

may san marino enjoy prosperity and its people happiness.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, september 2, 1971

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1971)

a government delegation of the kingdom of sweden led by rune johansson, minister of industry, arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the members of the delegation are hans lundstrom, under-secretary of state for the ministry of industry; eric pettersson, assistant under-secretary of state for the ministry of industry; nore sundberg, a department head of the ministry of industry; lars anell, a department head of the ministry for foreign affairs; hans ewerlof, a division head of the ministry for foreign affairs; per jodahl, a division head of the ministry of industry; and lennart lubeck, technical adviser to the ministry of industry.

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they were welcomed at the airport by chien chih-kuang, chinese minister of light industry, and leading members of the departments concerned, including chou tzu-chien, sun hsiao-feng, chen wei-chi, huang tso-chen, liu hsi-wen, hao meng-pi, tang hai-kuang, han hsu, li chin-hua, and hu nung-fan.

swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg arrived by the same plane with the delegation from sweden.

charges d'affaires a.i. of the danish, norwegian and finnish embassies in peking and diplomatic officials of the swedish embassy in peking were also present.

chinese ambassador to sweden wang tung and others saw the delegation off at the airport upon its departure from stockholm. ambassador wang tung gave a banquet on august 27 to bid the delegation farewell.

Minister Chien Chih-kuang Gives Banquet in Honor of Swedish Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1971)

chien chih-kuang, chinese minister of light industry, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all the members of the swedish government delegation led by rune johansson, minister of industry, and journalists accompanying the delegation.

attending the banquet were swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and his wife, diplomatic officials of the swedish embassy in peking and member of the swedish parliament mr. yngve moller now visiting china.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the banquet. before the banquet vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister chien chih-kuang, minister of the first ministry of machine building li shui-ching and others met minister rune johansson and the other distinguished swedish guests.

minister chien chih-kuang and minister johansson spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, minister chien chih-kuang pointed out: since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and sweden in 1950, thanks to our common efforts, the friendly relations between our two countries have developed and grown stronger daily on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. minister chien chih-kuang said he was deeply convinced that the visit to china of the swedish government delegation led by minister johansson would certainly make contributions to the further promotion of the good relations between the two countries.

minister chien chih-kuang said: the chinese people have always stood for equality between all countries of the world, big or small. we have consistently opposed one or two superpowers dominating the world, forcing it over others, dividing spheres of influence and subjecting other countries to aggression, control, interference and occupation at will. we appreciate the just stand of sweden against the u.s. policies of war and aggression in indochina and for the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of u.s. troops from viet nam. we are deeply impressed by the explicit stand of sweden in opposing a superpower sending tanks to launch sudden attacks on a small country and barbarously strangle the latter's right to national self-determination.

minister chien chih-kuang expressed thanks to the swedish government for consistently upholding justice in the united nations and for its stand for the restoration of all the legitimate rights of china in the united nations.

minister johansson then spoke. he said: good relations were established between sweden and china at a very early stage. these relations were and are based upon similar points of view on many of the problems that our world is facing today. i am convinced that this common outlook on many a question provides a solid ground on which to continue our good relations. this is something which the swedish government considers to be of the greatest importance.

in the economic field, he said, sweden also looks forward to a continued progress and intensification of contacts and mutual exchanges.

minister johansson said: sweden is a small country and we are greatly dependent on cooperation with other countries for our development. we believe that international cooperation and exchanges are advantageous for all people.

minister johansson expressed the hope that the friendly and sincere relations between the people's republic of china and sweden will be further developed and strengthened.

present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese departments concerned including sun hsiao-feng, chen wei-chi, mao hung-hsiang, chou tzu-chien, huang tso-chen, hao meng-pi, tang hai-kuang, han hsu, peng chin-po, li chin-hua and hu hung-fan.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice Minister Chen Mu-hua Meet Tanzanian Government Delegation of Economic Planning Experts

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, here this evening met and had a cordial and friendly talk with e.a. mulokozi, principal secretary of the ministry of economic affairs and development planning of tanzania, and all the members of the tanzanian government delegation of economic planning experts on a study tour of china he is leading.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura took part in the meeting.

present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned including ho ying and lu hsueh-chien.

Tanzanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Sept. 1, 1971)

president nyerere of tanzania received chung hsi-tung, chinese ambassador to tanzania, here today and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND US

Friendly American Personage Mrs. Ruth Gage-Colby Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1971)

friendly american personage mrs. ruth gage-colby arrived here by plane this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

she was met at the airport by leading members of the organizations concerned including hsi tao-chung, cheng chi-hung, chi huai-yuan and tien hung-chieh, and talithia gerlach of the u.s.a., a friend in china of mrs. ruth gage-colby.

US

US Government's "New Economic Policy" Indicates Collapse of Capitalist Dollar Monetary System

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1971)

the temporary suspension by the united states of the convertibility of dollar holdings of foreign central banks into u.s. gold, recently announced by president nixon, is tantamount to a formal recognition of the end of the privileged position of the dollar, the symbol of u.s. imperialist domination of the capitalist world. this formal recognition is also an indication of the collapse of the capitalist monetary system, of which the dollar was the mainstay.

the u.s. dollar was known as "the gold dollar", and for a long time it was a major instrument used by u.s. imperialism to enslave, exploit and oppress the people of other countries and a medium for the control of its "allies". one of the reasons why the dollar could be used in this way was that the united states at one time held tremendous gold reserves.

during the second world war the power of u.s. imperialism grew tremendously, and throughout that period and in the early post-war years it used its dominant position to plunder large quantities of gold from other countries. by the end of 1949 it had thus raised its gold reserves to 24,600 million dollars. this amounted to 73.4 per cent of the total gold reserves in the entire capitalist world. u.s. imperialism hoarded its gold reserve in the fortress of fort knox, using its hoard as a major asset for lording over all the other countries in the capitalist world.

at the preparatory conference for the establishment of the "international monetary fund" convened in bretton woods, u.s.a., in 1944 -- the year before the end of the second world war, the united states forced other capitalist countries into accepting an international monetary system of the capitalist world which tied the dollar to gold and hooked the currencies of other countries on to the dollar. that is to say, the dollar had a fixed parity with gold.

uneven development is a law of capitalism and events have increasingly turned out contrary to the expectations of u.s. imperialism. the strength of the united states has declined steadily while that of west european countries has shown a gradual growth. the frequent financial and monetary crises in the capitalist world have made heavy calls on the dollar and its position has weakened as a result. in an attempt to overcome this situation u.s. imperialism in march 1968 introduced a two-tier exchange system for gold, refused to supply any more gold on the free market so as to float it. at the same time it maintained the official bullion price at 35 dollars per ounce between the central banks of the united states and other nations. the suspension by the u.s. government of the dollar convertibility into u.s. gold is today an indication of the approaching end of dollar domination and the collapse of the capitalist monetary system with the dollar as its pillar. various countries are going through a process of readjustment and reorganization in accordance with their respective strengths.

the miserable plight of the dollar today is the result of the policy of aggression and war u.s. imperialism has pursued for a long time. under its successive post-war governments, a large proportion of the u.s. state revenue

has been spent on military expansion and war preparations and in the conducting of aggressive wars abroad. the annual fiscal expenditure has expanded from the post-war level of 30 billion dollars to more than 200 billion. included in this amount is military spending which has risen from 10 billion to nearly 80 billion. budget deficits since the end of world war two total 129.4 billion; the figure for the fiscal year 1971 is over 23.2 billion. to make up for the deficits, the u.s. government has issued more paper money, with the result that there has been vicious inflation and prices have soared. by the middle of last july, the u.s. supply of currencies had reached the equivalent of 226,700 million dollars. the dollar had in fact been devalued long before that time.

other factors which have contributed to the u.s. payments deficit are its policy of aggression and war, which has involved the united states in large payments for the maintenance of great numbers of troops stationed abroad., the u.s. foreign "aid" plan to enslave other countries, and u.s. investments in other countries to plunder and exploit the working people of those countries have also resulted in a massive outflow of dollars. consequently the international position of the dollar has drastically declined. for a long time, the united states has tried to cut its international payments deficit by depending on its foreign trade surplus. but because of the daily growing serious effects of international competition and the deadly inflation within its own country, sales of u.s. commercial goods in the markets of the world have fallen. the u.s. foreign trade deficit in april, may, june and july of this year was 1,100 million dollars. the dollars held by the foreign central banks amounted to 32,000 million, and another 18,000 million was being carried by private interests. it should be noted that every central bank has the right under the international monetary system to demand that the united states cash the dollars for gold.

in contradiction to the runaway inflation within the united states, gold reserves have been plummeting downwards since the second world war. they had dropped to 19,500 million dollars by the end of the 1950's. by the end of the 1960's there was a further drop to 11,800 million and at the beginning of august they were down again to 9,700 million. they are now so low that they cannot meet the claims of one fifth of the u.s. dollars held abroad. this is why nixon has been forced to announce the temporary suspension of the conversion of the dollar holdings of foreign central banks, thus cutting off the dollar into gold link.

nixon declares that "in the past seven years, there has been an average of one international monetary crisis every year." the so-called "international monetary crisis" is in reality the crisis of the dollar. as a result of the deepening financial, moretary and economic crisis in the u.s., its deadly inflation and enormous balance of payments deficits, the dollar holders are afraid of devaluation. at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind, they race against each other to exchange their dollar holdings for gold or into the currencies of other countries, thus bringing about heavier storms of monetary crisis in the western capitalist world.

the announcement of the u.s. government's "new economic policy" is an indication of the bankruptcy of dollar credit. it shows that u.s. imperialism is sinking fast. the collapse of the capitalist monetary system, of which the dollar was the pillar has revealed the weakness and decay of the entire capitalist monetary system. it can only result

in the further disintegration of the entire capitalist world. the tendency of the countries bullied by u.s. imperialism to unite in resistance to u.s. imperialism is sure to develop. the forthcoming development of a new currency and trade wars between the capitalist countries will surely give rise to a new stage of upheaval, disintegration and reorganization within the capitalist world.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Tourists' Group Arrives in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 2, 1971)

the chinese tourists' group led by ting ping arrived here by air yesterday after concluding a friendly visit to romania.

among those present at the airport to meet the chinese tourists' group was branko popovicj, head of the bureau of rest for belgrade workers.

wang chin, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the chinese embassy in yugoslavia were also present.

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* NATIONAL *
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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Firmly Uphold Democratic Centralism and Insure Unified Leadership of the Party

- The Party committee of Tungkuan hsien conscientiously studies Chairman Mao's teachings and shows vim and vigor leading the broad masses of Party members and revolutionary people of the whole hsien in a triumphant march forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 31, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, August 30) In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Unite and win still greater victories," the CCP committee of Tungkuan hsien, Kwangtung Province, has doggedly upheld the Party's system of democratic centralism and strengthened the unity and solidarity of the Party. This assures the unified leadership of the Party. Full of vim and vigor, the Party committee leads the broad masses of Party members and revolutionary people of the whole hsien in a triumphant march along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Correctly Handle the Relations Between Secretaries and Party Committee Members and Make a Good Job of the Unity of a "Squad"

Chairman Mao teaches us, "A Party committee secretary should be good at being a 'squad leader.' If this 'squad' shows lack of uniformity in action, it can scarcely be expected to lead millions of people in fighting and in construction." In practice, the Party committee of Tungkuan hsien has come to understand that to promote unity between the "squad leader" and a "squad," a Party committee secretary must cast himself in a proper role

and place himself in the midst of the "squad." This is to say he must insist on everyone having his say and not only one person speaking. Everything big or small must be subjected to collective discussion and decision.

To uphold the collective leadership of the Party, the secretaries of the Party committee of this hsien takes the lead in adhering to four principles:

(1) To guard against conceit and be humble and careful and maintain the style of humility and patience;

(2) To be good at listening to different opinions and keep from freely negating the opinions of Party committee members at Party committee discussion meetings, but instead make a point of widely listening to different views and be good at pooling correct opinions;

(3) To be courageous in making self-criticism and applying the "one dividing into two" viewpoint as often to oneself as to others and be good at correcting one's own shortcomings and emulating others' good points;

(4) To observe the principle of the minority obeying the majority.

Shortly after the unfolding of the "one strike and three oppositions" movement in Tungkuan hsien last year, in an analysis of the progress of the movement at a Party committee meeting, the majority of comrades held that the movement had reached its peak. But some comrades who thought otherwise considered that the movement was just at its initial stage and that the masses should be continuously aroused to dig out the enemy completely. Under such circumstances, the secretaries of the Party committee thought that while the opinion of the great majority was generally correct, the truth was often found in the hands of a minority. Therefore, he suggested penetration by everyone into the lower levels to make investigations and studies prior to another discussion.

Through staying at selected points to make investigations and studies, the Party committee members found that the masses had really not been aroused to the full and that the movement at its present stage was far from being penetrating and thorough. Everyone brought the results of investigations to the Party committee for another discussion. In the light of practical conditions, a decision was reached: the masses must be continuously aroused in a penetrating way in launching the current "one strike and three oppositions" movement. Many concrete measures were also studied. Lessons and experiences were summed up. The experience made everyone realize that in assessing the first stage of the movement, many comrades of the Party hsien committee had showed blindness and self-complacency, and that if not shattered in time, such blindness and self-complacency would hamper the penetrating development of the movement. At an open-door rectification meeting, a secretary of the hsien Party committee took the lead in making self-criticism. He also joined other hsien Party committee members in going downward to work vigorously in small selected areas. The aim was to make the movement develop in a down-to-earth manner.

In practice, the Party committee of Tungkuan hsien has come to understand that to correctly handle the relations between secretaries and Party committee members, they must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and correctly unfold active ideological struggle and heart-to-heart talk activities and doggedly apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in unifying awareness, unifying policies, unifying planning, unifying command, and unifying action.

One of the hsien Party committee members who was concurrently a standing committee member was a new cadre. In an emergency effort to help wounded personnel in a fire, he scribbled a note to get some cash out of a public fund. He was reproached for it by an old cadre, a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, who refused to endorse his action. Over this incident bad blood developed between the pair.

On discovering this, the secretary and deputy secretary of the Party hsien committee separately engaged the two comrades in a heart-to-heart talk. They were made to join in the study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. It was pointed out that for his courage and sense of responsibility on his job this new cadre was commendable but in handling problems he had forgot to consult with the responsible Party committee members. The new cadre was encouraged by the two secretaries to humbly acquire from old cadres the style of doing things carefully. On the other hand, the old cadre was guided in acquiring the strong points of new cadres and overcoming a crude and inflexible attitude. He was encouraged to render fervent help in the growth of new cadres.

With the help of the secretary and deputy secretary, the two cadres made up very rapidly. Misunderstanding removed, revolutionary unity was strengthened. They said, "The head and deputy head of the 'squad' have done a good job. Party committee members are enabled to get united and have a high degree of consciousness. Everyone is enabled to learn from the advanced in time and to help those who need help to overcome their shortcomings." They expressed determination to learn from each other, help each other and work together toward the building of the Party committee as a united fighting collective.

Correctly Handle the Relations Between a Party and the Whole and Insure the Centralized Unity of the Party

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Advocate the practice of taking the whole situation into account," the Party committee of Tungkuan hsien pays great attention to strengthening the mindfulness of the Party committee members for the whole situation and overcoming departmentalism. The aim is to raise everyone's consciousness in the implementation of the Party's system of democratic centralism.

Shortly after the formation of the hsien Party committee, a standing committee member showed the tendency to go his own way by one-sidedly stressing the peculiar nature of the work of his own department. For this he was criticized. He could not reconcile himself with the criticism right away.

He lapsed into a sullen mood. On discovering this, the secretary and deputy secretary of the Party committee did not let a rainy night deter them from calling on him immediately for a heart-to-heart talk. With patience they gave him to understand that an energetic effort toward the proper management of a department was praiseworthy and a slackened effort would only lead to poor performance. But, a department in its work must be subordinated to the unified leadership of the Party committee and a part subordinated to the whole. In the light of their own previous experiences and lessons, they helped him understand that by stressing only the particular character of an assignment without taking the whole situation into consideration, he would be liable to make the mistake of departmentalism. Fervent and patient help from the two secretaries touched the standing committee member to the soul. He expressed the determination to learn the lesson, strengthen his concept of the Party, give his all to the over-all interests and direct energetic efforts toward the proper handling of a department's work with the whole situation in mind.

To strengthen the centralized unity of the Party, the hsien Party committee also organizes all its members for conscientious study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. They are made to look back over the history of the Party and criticize vigorously the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's crime of advocating in the Party a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Everyone is enabled to strengthen further his concept of the whole, guard against the tendency toward departmentalism and understand and handle correctly the relations between the Party committee and each department and between a part and the whole. Achieved are the following goals:

(1) To face a job with the whole situation in mind, let a department's work be guided by the central work of the Party and precede a job with a request for proper instructions and follow it up with a proper report, in a resolute effort to uphold the centralized unity of the Party. For instance, after study and help from others, the standing committee member originally subjected to criticism strengthened his concept of the whole. Once, in line with the instructions of the hsien Party committee, he led the working personnel of his department to stay at a selected point with a backward brigade of Fengkang commune. Because of his "physical presence at a selected point and mental occupation with his business as a whole" and his letting the Party's central work guide various closely integrated tasks (such as "one strike and three oppositions," Party building and rectification, learning from Tachai in agriculture, grasping revolution and promoting production, etc.), the brigade had its backward features changed rapidly to become an advanced unit in the whole hsien.

(2) To make plans and handle things with the interests of the whole Party in mind and "refrain from keeping things to oneself" and from doing something extra, so as to insure the unified leadership of the Party. To meet an upper-level demand for an increased number of live pigs to be sent to the upper levels and for a transfer of some machine tools in support of construction in some mountainous areas last year, Tungkuan hsien organized some cadres and the masses to overfulfill in time the target for live pigs.

Without the least hesitation, it also selected the best machine tools available in the hsien and sent them in support of the fraternal hsien in a mountainous area.

(3) Where there is a clash between partial and general interests, the former is resolutely subordinated to the latter. A hsien Party committee member acting concurrently as a secretary of the commune Party committee stressed the heavy volume of work involved in the commune's own water conservation projects and turned down assignments from the hsien. A leading comrade of the hsien Party committee immediately engaged him in a heart-to-heart talk and helped him raise his consciousness of line struggle. He was made to understand that to think of only the tight little world of a commune or a brigade, he would be liable to forget the whole and that if he assumed a liberalist attitude toward a resolution of the Party committee, he would be liable to wreck the centralized unity of the Party and weaken its unified leadership. Later, this hsien Party committee member took the lead in fighting self and criticizing revisionism at an enlarged meeting of the commune Party committee. From the high plane of the political line, he made a soul-searching review of himself. This gave the cadres of the brigade a live education. They unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and shattered the narrow concept of considering only the interests of a commune or a brigade and fostered a proletarian whole-situation concept. As a result, water conservation assignments from the hsien were completed very rapidly. This gave a boost to the growth of the commune in revolution and production.

Correctly Handle the Relations Between the Party Committee and the Revolutionary Committee and Realize the Unified Leadership of the Party

The Party Constitution provides that "the state power organs of the proletarian dictatorship, the PLA, the Communist Youth League, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, Red Guards and other revolutionary mass organizations must follow the leadership of the Party." After the formation of the Party committee of Tungkuan hsien, some comrades had only a vague idea about the relations between the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee. They held that as most of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee were concurrently members of the standing committee of the hsien revolutionary committee, they basically belonged to the same group which should undertake to make decisions on all matters at a meeting. This in their opinion was unified leadership.

In fact, such a practice would actually help to weaken the Party's leadership. In view of this problem, the hsien Party committee organized everyone for a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's teaching on strengthened Party leadership. Everyone was made to understand that the Party's unified leadership meant leadership of Mao Tse-tung's thought and leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and that to depart from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was to throw out of the window the question of the Party's unified leadership. They reviewed the history of two-line struggle in the

Party, and summed up experiences about the old hsien Party committee which tended to monopolize all things, big and small, without bothering about the important things and the "line," with the result that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was contravened. Everyone came to understand profoundly that the relationship between the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee was one between the leader and the led and that the revolutionary committee worked under the unified leadership of the hsien Party committee.

In line with such understanding, the Party committee of Tungkuan hsien directs vigorous efforts toward the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought by members of the hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee. They are given the benefit of serious education in ideology and political line. In the course of work, they insist on leaving all major problems to the decision of the hsien Party committee after a discussion. The leadership of the hsien Party committee aims mainly at directing efforts toward the line, the guideline and policy and helping the leading squads at various levels to make a good job of ideological revolutionization and revolutionization of public organs. This is to enable the guidelines, lines and various tasks set by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee to be carried out in time or placed on a firm basis for serious implementation. To this end, in realizing the unified leadership of the Party, they are mindful of giving full play to the role of the hsien revolutionary committee.

Last year, in unfolding a penetrating mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the hsien Party committee after a discussion put forward objectives of struggle and proper measures in learning from Tachai and catching up with Hsiyang. Such proposals were referred to the hsien revolutionary committee for further study so that it could work out an over-all plan for learning from Tachai and catching up with Hsiyang. A concrete organizational effort to carry out the plan was launched. Full play was given to the role of various sectors and departments of the revolutionary committee. The hsien-wide mass campaign for learning from Tachai in agriculture was pushed to a new height accompanied by new achievements.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Closely Combine Practical Struggle With a Proper Course in Socialist Culture

- The No. 2 Middle School of Tientsin municipality puts on a solid basis the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive"

Through perseverance in revolutionary mass criticism against the old educational system by the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students, a boost is given to the intensive development of educational revolution

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 31, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Tientsin, August 30) With the energetic support of the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, the Party branch and revolutionary committee of the No. 2 Middle School of Tientsin municipality have in the past two years doggedly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line and seriously implemented the guideline of "taking study as the main effort and combining study with learning something else." By closely combining the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles with a proper course in socialist culture, they have boosted the intensive development of the educational revolution.

In putting on a solid basis the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," the school passed through a course that began with lack of consciousness and ended with consciousness. At first, the leaders of the school laid stress on organized efforts to learn from workers, peasants and soldiers, to the neglect of socialist culture lessons. After the reactionary "theory of educational work being something risky" and "theory of receiving schooling to no purpose" were criticized, there appeared another erroneous tendency toward an emphasis on the students' cultural studies to the neglect of the effort to criticize the bourgeoisie and associate study with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles.

To counter such a situation, the Party branch and the revolutionary committee of the school organized the broad masses of teachers and students for repeated study of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and unfolding revolutionary mass criticism against the old educational system. This made everyone understand profoundly that "taking study as the main effort and combining study with learning something else" represented an integral and indivisible guideline and that only by implementing it in an all-round manner can we enable the students to really acquire skills in serving proletarian politics and undertaking socialist construction and get tempered as successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. By dividing the two with one given more attention than the other, we would be committing a metaphysical error. This

would divert the educational revolution from the orbit of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to an evil road.

With awareness heightened, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students put proletarian politics in command and the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" on a solid basis. An upsurge was whipped up rapidly in educational revolution. Their experience boils down to the following:

(1) In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Educational reform is mainly a question of teachers," we must seriously put on a solid basis the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, correctly handle the relationship between their employment and remolding, make use of people boldly in the course of their remolding and arouse the activism and creativity of the broad masses of teachers in educational revolution.

To inject new blood into the existing force of teachers, stimulate their ideological remolding and improve the quality of teaching continuously, the school invited some elite workers , peasants and soldiers to teach on a part-time or full-time basis. Practice shows that for workers, peasants and soldiers to join the teaching force and give lectures on the rostrum is an important measure for strengthening the leading role of the working class in educational positions. It not only helps the ideological revolutionization of the existing teachers and students but also serves to introduce into the classroom something new in the three major revolutionary struggles. This helps to enrich considerably the content of the teaching program and gives an effective boost to the integration of teaching with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. The practice was warmly welcomed by teachers and students alike.

For instance, at a physics session, they invited a master electrical engineering worker of Wangch'uanch'ang brigade in the neighborhood to lecture on the "centrifugal water pump." In the light of practice, the master worker elaborated on the structure of the "centrifugal water pump" and the proper ways of using and repairing it, and compared the strength and weakness of water pumps in common use. Meanwhile, citing a case of his own brigade which manufactured on its own a water pump that allowed a saving in electricity and was easy to operate, he vigorously criticized the reactionary theory of productive forces spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and effusively sang the praise of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The students said that by taking cultural lessons this way, they not only acquired cultural and scientific knowledge but also received concrete education in the line struggle.

(2) We must get out of the "confines of a small classroom" to conduct social investigations and studies and then return to the classroom to make a summing up. Such an approach to teaching helps solve knotty problems that in the past teachers found difficult to clarify and students found difficult to understand because lessons given tended to be too general and too abstract in character. For instance, in mathematics, functions

were formerly classified as a difficult subject which "does not lend itself to an easy clarification by teachers and an easy comprehension by students." Now in the course of study, the teachers and students went in an organized and planned way to over 40 units to make investigations to learn the concept of functions and a large mass of data applicable in the struggle for production. Out of such data, they cited two typical cases involving function pictures that showed the shape of a river bed and functions used in forecasting frosts and rainy weather. The two cases were summed up and improved upon and made into teaching material which was then brought to the classroom as a subject for discussion and application. Thus life was injected into abstract knowledge in teaching. The students acquired a deeper understanding of functions.

For one year, the number of members of the school participating in social investigations exceeded 1,500. More than 400 investigation reports were written. The revolutionary teachers and students not only accomplished the teaching-study assignments but also acquired the fine qualities of workers, peasants and soldiers in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles.

(3) The teachers and students of this school also act in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "A lot of things can't be learned just from books and must be learned from producers, from workers and from poor and lower-middle peasants." They take workers, peasants and soldiers as their teachers and bring their "small classroom" to the "big classroom" of society. While learning from workers, peasants and soldiers, they combine productive labor with socialist culture lessons. While working in Wangch'uanch'ang brigade, they invited poor peasant Yü Chih-ming to make a report by recalling the miserable past in the light of the sweet present. The broad masses of teachers and students team up to put his deeds in the form of cartoons for display in the brigade and in the school. His family history was also made into teaching material. Everyone received a profound class education, and learned how to handle family-history data. The level of writing was enhanced.

(4) We must run proper "native-type schools" and combine teaching with service to the three major revolutionary struggles. With the support of Wangch'uanch'ang brigade, the revolutionary teachers and students of the No. 2 Middle School have established a "native-type school"--the Learn-from-Peasant Branch School. Every student was enabled in his middle school years to go to the "native-type school" to study for three to five months. The study of fundamental knowledge of various subjects was organically combined with an effort to serve the three major revolutionary struggles. Achieved was the aim of associating study with participation in agricultural production and scientific experiment.

For lack of any source of water other than that which was polluted, acidic and alkaline in growing paddies, the brigade in the past had to fetch rice seedlings from another area every year. The trip involved several tens of li back and forth. It was a waste of material and manpower resources. Due to differences of two different areas, the survival rate of paddies was low.

To counter such a problem, the teachers and students of the No. 2 Middle School linked the study of fundamental agricultural knowledge with an energetic effort toward scientific experiment in cooperation with the poor and lower-middle peasants. At last, the long unsolved knotty problem of "paddy germination in polluted water" was successfully solved. Meanwhile, teaching material and investigative reports on "paddy germination in polluted water" were prepared. The contents of the study program were enriched. The quality of teaching was improved.

* * *

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Unfold the Struggle Between the Two Lines, Give Support to the Development of Local Industry

- An investigation into the activities of the commercial bureau of Sian in giving support to the local development of production of industrial goods of everyday use

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 4, 1971)

Under the leadership of the municipal revolutionary committee, the commercial bureau of Sian has resolutely implemented the guideline of "developing the economy and insuring supply," developed the Yenan spirit of "self-reliance and arduous struggle," and energetically given support to local industrial departments in the development of production of industrial goods of everyday use, achieving great success. After making effort for more than a year, these departments have trial produced 1,200 kinds of short-supplied products, 470 of them including detergents, electric bulbs, sewing machine thread, sulphur black, common pharmaceuticals, cigarette lighters, and liberation-style shoes are being produced in quantity and supplied to the market, and some products have been shipped to various places in the country for marketing. As a result of the local production development of industrial goods of everyday use, the present rate of self-sufficiency in consumer goods in Sian has risen from 27 percent to 47 percent.

Should We Rely on Ourselves or Depend on Other Places in Tackling the Supply of Industrial Goods for Everyday Use?

Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, Sian municipality failed for a long time in developing the production of industrial goods for everyday use which were closely related to the people's livelihood, and depended on other places for the supply of a major portion of the goods, as a result of interference and sabotage from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i.

Should we rely on ourselves or depend on other places in tackling this problem? There existed a struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines regarding this problem. Some commercial personnel thought that "to give support to developing local industry meant to lose money." Hence they often "looked to the outside, reached with their hands for outside help, and ran to the outside with their legs" when organizing commodity supplies, remarking: "Spending one year in local undertakings is worse than running around to other places."

Was this true? The Municipal Pharmaceuticals Company answered this question with real action. Previously, this company depended on other places for the supply of nearly all its pharmaceutical goods, and even mercurochrome tincture and tincture of iodine had to be shipped here from

East China and Northeast China. Comrades of the Municipal Pharmaceuticals Company realized from practice that they must get a footing on the guideline of self-reliance in order to tackle the problem of pharmaceutical supplies for Sian.

Since the winter of 1968, they have energetically assisted local industry in developing the production of pharmaceuticals. Through the joint efforts of both the industrial and commercial departments, the locally produced pharmaceuticals now have been increased from 50 kinds to 230 kinds, 120 kinds of pharmaceuticals and medical-therapeutical equipment have been basically produced in sufficient quantities for local consumption, and 50 kinds of products are being supplied to other places.

The experience of this company in getting a footing in the locality and in gradually tackling the problem of pharmaceutical supplies of Sian municipality provides an example for the commercial agencies. It fully bears out that self-reliance and promotion of local industrial production is a basic way-out for tackling the market supply problem. At the same time, they also realized that the development of local industrial production in an effort to bring about the gradual realization of local self-sufficiency in industrial goods of everyday use was a major event in relation to the livelihood of the broad mass of people and to the promotion of industrial and agricultural production, and was also a major event in relation to the implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." The municipal revolutionary committee has popularized the experience of this company, greatly arousing the activeness of the municipal commercial bureau in giving support to local industrial production.

The municipal commercial bureau organized the broad staff and workers to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching: "Developing the economy and insuring supply." They relentlessly criticized and repudiated such fallacies as "circulation determines production," "profit in command" disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, enabling everyone to realize that to give support to local industrial development was an important task for socialist trade, and that only when production was well developed could the supply work be managed well. Therefore, the broad mass of staff and workers of the commercial bureau resolutely acted as a good logistical unit in support of production, left the counters one by one and went deep into factories, joined the workers in making a living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and joined them in grasping revolution and promoting production, forcefully promoting the development of production of industrial goods of everyday use.

Should We Engage in Mass Movement or Rely on a Minority of People in Giving Support to the Development of Local Industry?

In the course of actively giving support to local industry in developing the production of industrial goods of everyday use, the Sian municipal commercial bureau vigorously destroys the revisionist "expert

line," fully arouses the masses, and energetically conducts mass movements. At the beginning of 1969, the commercial bureau of this municipality had already started work to give support to local industrial production. But it failed to unfold mass movements energetically and merely relied on the existing minority of personnel stationed in the factories who were specialized in liaison work with industries and on the purchasing personnel to carry out the job quietly, scoring little achievement. Under the leadership of the municipal revolutionary committee last year, they fully aroused the masses, energetically unfolded mass movements, and met with new success. By conducting a mass movement last year, the Municipal Department Store assisted the factories to turn out 102 kinds of new products in one year. The principal methods adopted were:

First, comrades of the commercial bureau created public opinion, exposed contradictions, aroused and organized the masses to take part actively in the production of industrial goods of everyday use. In April last year, they held, in conjunction with industrial departments, an exhibition of local industrial goods developed in Sian municipality. This displayed the new products turned out in a recent period by the working class of Sian municipality with self-reliance and determination and aspiration, greatly inspiring the confidence of the broad revolutionary masses. Also exhibited were over 2,000 kinds of principal goods in short supply which were urgently needed for industrial and agricultural production and for the people's livelihood, revealing the low rate of self-sufficiency in consumer goods in Sian--a situation incompatible with the rising demand for such goods. Besides, the exhibition also displayed the fact that Sian municipality had access to abundant industrial waste and used materials for developing local industry and that a large portion of the resources had not been utilized and the city had to ship a large quantity of manufactured goods from other places. The exhibition was visited by 2,000 groups of people and 60,000 individuals, enabling everyone to be greatly educated. After seeing the exhibition, the workers of many factories voluntarily applied for permission to produce certain kinds of goods in short supply. In this way, a great portion of the 2,000 kinds of goods in short supply were assigned to various factories for production within a short period.

Second, they acted as good staff officers and good assistants by arousing the activism of various quarters and assisting them to produce goods in short supply. The Municipal Pharmaceuticals Company spent two months on an investigation of over 100 ch'ü and cooperative factories as well as various industries and trades and went deep into these units to publicize Chairman Mao's guideline of "self-reliance and arduous struggle," and organized them to tap potentials and to produce medicines and medical and therapeutical equipment. Many streets, schools, military units, farms, hospitals, shops, and horticultural gardens have set up factories or workshops, raising the number of units producing medicines and medical equipment from two in 1966 to the present number of 74, showing a large margin of increase in production value.

Third, they conducted propaganda among the masses and aroused the masses to energetically engage in the collection of waste and used materials and to give support to the development of production of consumer goods. In July last year, under the leadership of the municipal revolutionary committee, they unfolded a campaign of collecting waste and used materials with emphasis on the collection of scrap iron and steel. As of the end of last year, they collected 54,000 tons of scrap iron and steel, scrap non-ferrous metals, waste rubber, cotton waste, waste paper, and miscellaneous bones. At the same time, the commercial system also extensively engaged in the business of repairing old equipment and utilizing waste materials, collecting used goods with sales of new products, and they collected more than 90 kinds of material. Two-thirds of the ch'ü and street factories in the municipality are making use of the waste and used materials collected by the commercial bureau for producing consumer goods, solving the problem of their urgent needs.

Fourth, they organized the broad masses of the staff and workers of commercial agencies to contribute their effort to the development of production of industrial goods of everyday use. The wholesale departments emphatically grasped the work of giving support while the retail departments emphatically grasped the work of propaganda and sales promotion. Various shops and retail stores all set up special counters to make priority procurement and display of local consumer goods. They gave priority to conducting propaganda and instruction to the masses in order to assist the consumers in understanding the special characteristics of local products and to devise various means to promote the sales of local products. At the same time, they paid attention to the collection of the opinions of the masses regarding the products, promptly reflecting the opinions to the producers in order to assist them in making innovation and improvement in quality.

Should We Emphasize Giving Ideological Support or Simply Tackle Supply and Technological Problems in Giving Support to Local Industry?

What kind of support should be emphasized in the course of giving support to local industrial production of industrial goods of everyday use? Comrades of Sian municipal commercial bureau realized that there existed a struggle between the two lines in relation to this question. They organized the staff and workers to study Chairman Mao's teaching: "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work," and demolished such trash as "production first" and "material incentive" of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. They clearly understood that in the course of giving support to local industry they must first conduct energetic propaganda in Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and assist them in tackling supply and technological problems under the condition of insisting on putting politics in command with thinking taking the lead.

Hungwei Dyestuffs Factory used to produce bean curd and sauces and was ordered by the upper level to produce sulphur black due to market demand for the dye. At that time, some people were desirous of producing clean and sanitary products which had higher production value, and said: "Producing bean

curd and sauces was a hard, filthy and fatiguing job. To produce sulphur black, you get an extra dirty and dangerous job in addition." Comrades of the Municipal Metal Products Company took the initiative to visit the factory, joined the workers and staff to study "the three constantly read articles" and publicized the important significance of developing dyestuff production in relation to giving support to the textiles printing and dyeing industry and to meeting the livelihood demand of the masses. Through study and discussions, they unified their cognition.

The broad mass of staff and workers said: "Sulphur black is a product in short supply in the Northwest region. Requirements of the revolution and the people's urgent needs point out our production orientation."

In the course of building the workshop, comrades of the Metal Products Company, fully exploiting their special character of widespread connections, did intermediary work and assisted them in tackling difficulties in equipment and technology. They spent only 20 days and 20,000 yuan as investment to build up a sulphur black workshop with an annual capacity of 500 tons.

In the course of producing sewing-machine thread in Hungwei District No. 2 Thread Factory, the wholesale department of the Municipal Knitted Goods Company stationed a cadre in this factory to serve first as a good propaganda member of Mao Tse-tung's thought and publicize Chairman Mao's guideline of "self-reliance and arduous struggle." He stayed together with the workers to fight battles day and night and assisted them in tackling various difficulties. He also actively assisted the factory Party branch and the revolutionary committee to grasp education work well in the sphere of ideology and political lines, thereby promoting the development of production, doubling the output, and raising the rate of standardized products from 50 percent to over 90 percent.

Should We Give Help Through to the End or Stop Half-Way in Assisting the Development of Local Industrial Production of Industrial Goods for Everyday Use

With the joint effort of both the industrial and commercial departments, the local production of consumer goods has risen, but there existed the phenomena of inferior quality and higher prices during an earlier period of time. At that time, some people of the commercial bureau thought that the products had been undertaken and the commercial bureau had fulfilled its responsibility; they felt the commercial bureau should no longer bother much as the raising of production quality and lowering of costs were the factories' own business. To tackle this problem, the commercial bureau held study classes to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great guideline of "developing the economy and insuring supply." They further relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "profit in command." This enabled everyone to realize that the commercial bureau's giving support to industry should help them through to the end and should not stop half-way, and that the existence of inferior quality and high prices in a portion of the industrial products would indicate that the problems in the development and production of industrial goods of daily use had not been completely solved. The commercial bureau

had the necessity and responsibility to assist the factories in resolving these problems. On the basis of the improved understanding, various commercial units took action one after another to assist the industrial department in raising the quality of products and lowering production costs, to regulate production, and played a role of promoter for developing local industrial production.

Tungfang Pharmaceutical Factory produced glucose at a relatively high cost during the initial period. The Municipal Pharmaceuticals Company and the workers of other factories devised various measures to reduce the cost:

First, they changed from small packages into large packages so that they could utilize the returned old packages and reduce the cost of packaging;

Second, the company arranged for products from the factory to be delivered directly to the hospitals to reduce handling and transhipment expenses;

Third, they increased output to raise labor productivity; and

Fourth, they expanded the production of new varieties, made up for losses with gains from other products, thereby giving support to the production of glucose.

Chinkuang Paper Plant produced inferior quality packaging paper during the initial period. Commercial personnel of the wholesale department of the Municipal Cultural Goods Company overcame their viewpoint of undertaking simple commerce, took the initiative in going to this factory and got the workers together to study and improve their procedures of technical operation. They organized the workers to make inspection and study at the Sian Paper Plant to assist them in raising the quality of products.

In the course of developing the production of consumer goods, the Sian municipal commercial bureau resolutely decided that in orientation the commercial work must serve politics, serve socialist construction, and serve the broad masses of workers, peasants, and soldiers. It fully demonstrates the commercial bureau's subjective dynamic role in the aspect of promoting development of production. The broad masses of workers praised the commercial personnel as "propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and fighters for grasping revolution and promoting production." The industrial departments also give support to commerce by making effort to produce goods of good quality at low cost, and devise numerous methods to satisfy market demands. Leading comrades go to shops to work at the counters together with business personnel, listen to the views of the masses, improve production, demonstrating an excellent situation whereby "both industry and commerce are united to serve the workers, peasants, and soldiers."

General Office of Finance and Trade,
Production Command Section of the Sian
Municipal Revolutionary Committee

NCNA Reporter

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PHYSICAL CULTURE

Face the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers and Vigorously Promote the Mass Physical Culture Movement

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 1, 1971)

Recently, the State Council and the Military Affairs Commission of the Chinese Communist Party issued "a notification on nationwide experimental introduction of new broadcast calisthenics." The promulgation of new broadcast calisthenics gives an expression to the concern and care shown the people of the whole country by the Party Central Committee with the great leader Chairman Mao as its head and Vice Chairman Lin as its deputy head. Popularization of the new broadcast calisthenics is of great significance in unfolding a mass physical culture movement, strengthening the physique of the people of the whole country, and better implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline, "Raise vigilance and safeguard the motherland," and "Be prepared against war and against natural disasters and do everything for the people."

Chairman Mao is full of concern for the health of the masses and attaches great importance to the mass physical culture movement. Shortly after the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, Chairman Mao issued a great call, "Promote a physical culture movement and strengthen the physique of the people." Under the guideline of Chairman Mao's revolutionary physical culture line, for over a dozen years, our socialist physical culture enterprise has shown rapid progress, and the health level of the masses of people has risen to a great height. Great achievements are noticeable in physical culture work. But on the physical culture front a very heated struggle rages between the two lines. Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in physical culture circles have stopped at nothing in wrecking and thwarting Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for physical culture, vigorously promoting champion-ism, and suppressing the mass physical culture movement among workers, peasants and soldiers.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the vicious plot of Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk for a capitalist comeback. Chairman Mao's revolutionary physical culture line has penetrated further into the depths of people's minds. The activism of the workers, peasants and soldiers for physical culture activities has increased considerably. Millions upon millions of people are consciously undergoing physical training. A mass physical culture movement is developing in a more healthy and comprehensive manner.

The line is a fundamental thing that decides everything. To act against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is to steer physical work onto an evil road; to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is to give a boost

to physical culture work. We must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive on "conducting education in ideology and political line" throughout the Party. We must penetratingly criticize revisionism and seek rectification, continuously criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of physical culture and eliminate its remnant poisonous influence and raise the consciousness of two-line struggle. We must orient ourselves toward the workers, peasants and soldiers, and energetically unfold a mass physical culture movement and strengthen the physique of the broad masses of people. This is the fundamental task of our socialist physical culture enterprise. All physical culture departments and physical culture workers must focus their attention on the proper handling of the physical culture activities for millions upon millions of people. This is an important indicator of firm implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary physical culture line.

"Physical culture is an important thing bearing on the health of 600 million people." All physical culture activities helpful to strengthening the physique of the people and appealing to them should be taken up by us. We must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All that is within our capacity we must advocate--gymnastics, ball games, walking, mountain climbing, swimming, shadow boxing and various other physical culture activities." Where movements, music, etc., are concerned, the new broadcast calisthenics program shows an improvement over the previous several programs. It is geared to the needs of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. To persist in physical exercises and other physical culture activities can strengthen the physique, temper the will, strengthen resistance against disease, increase vigor and make for better performance in all fields of endeavor. Simultaneously with the popularization of the new calisthenics program, some areas or units may throw in some auxiliary physical culture activities, as circumstances permit.

Physical culture is a component of the whole socialist revolutionary cause. The Party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels must put physical culture on their agenda and vigorously preach Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of physical culture in order to enhance the consciousness of the broad masses in undergoing physical training for the revolution. In the light of reality, the factories, mines, enterprises, rural areas, army units, organs and schools throughout the country must adhere to the guideline on spare-time, voluntary, small-scale and scattered activities, by taking the temporal, regional and human factors into consideration, and introducmobilize and organize the masses in taking up physical training and introducing broadcast calisthenics. The aim is to have a mass physical culture movement get off to a vigorous start.

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RURAL HANDICRAFTS

Northeast China Team of Blacksmiths Serves Agriculture

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 4, 1971)

a team of three blacksmiths in a northeast china county, which tours the rural areas all the year round to serve agriculture, is warmly welcomed by the commune members.

the team belongs to the handicraft co-operative of the shahouso commune in hsingcheng county, liaoning province. since 1963, it has visited all the 300 and more production teams of five communes in southern hsingcheng and produced and repaired more than 30,000 farm implements of various types for them.

the three blacksmiths in 1962 studied chairman mao's teaching: "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". they decided that they too should make their contributions to agricultural development.

in their spare time and holidays, they visited more than 30 production teams and called on many poor and lower-middle peasants. they learned that many farm implements and machines needed regular attention. but it would take the commune members a lot of time to send them to the co-operative for repairs.

back in the co-operative, they proposed that a mobile team be set up to tour the rural areas regularly. this was endorsed by all the workers of the co-operative. so the team was formed and began its service in the spring of 1963.

the three blacksmiths constantly study chairman mao's brilliant works "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and regard whole-hearted service to the people as the criterion of their action.

in repairing farm implements, they pay attention not only to the quality of work, but to economy. one day, they went to the chienwang production team and found that it was planning to buy new implements. they said that this was not necessary if the old ones could be repaired. and they immediately started working and carefully fixed the damaged implements which had been in the storehouse for years. this met the needs of the production team at a cost less than one-tenth of the price of new ones.

in the past eight years, they have paid particular attention to doing their work at the most convenient time for the peasants, at noon, in the evenings or when it rains or snows and the commune members are not doing field work.

the team repairs farm tools as well as semi-mechanized farm machinery and carts. the blacksmiths worked hard to learn welding, riveting, filing and assembling. they are now able to repair farm machinery and made semi-mechanized farm machinery.

while repairing farm implements in the communes or production teams, they ask the commune members' opinion about how to improve them. based on suggestions, they design and trial-make new implements with the workers in the co-operative. they

learned this year that people needed a tool that could be used for weeding and ploughing at the same time, since this saves labour power. the three blacksmiths and other veteran workers made such an implement that could be adjusted to the required depth and width and could do both jobs at the same time. it was made after eight experiments and raises efficiency a dozen times.

carts were used by armymen and people in the county in their work to wrest land from the sea. many of the bearings were damaged, and they have to wait for new ones. this affected the work. sharing the same feelings as the poor and lower-middle peasants, the three blacksmiths decided to make bearings. their enthusiasm won support from the co-operative party branch and the workers. displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, they devised their own method. having no blueprint, they took apart cart bearings to study. they made a heavy-duty press from scrap, and 14 other kinds of equipment. they produced several kinds of bearings which meet the state standards.

over the past few years, the blacksmiths have trial-produced or made a dozen kinds of semi-mechanized farm implements, coming to more than 1,100. among them are deep ploughs, multi-purpose ploughs and sweet potatoes harvesters.

MECHANIZATION OF FARMING

Northeast China Production Brigade Mechanizes Farming by Collective Efforts

(NCNA-English Harbin, Sept. 3, 1971)

taiping production brigade of kannan county in north eastern china's heilungkiang province has basically mechanized its farming by making collective efforts. now 80 per cent of the field work is mechanized. all the other work has been mechanized and there is electricity. this has helped farm and side-line production develop rapidly.

the brigade lies in the western part of the province. part of its land is hilly and the rest flat. it has 9 production teams, with a population of 2,800 people and 1,460 hectares of farmland. this area had engaged in extensive farming and grain yield remained very low. after the people's communes were set up in 1958, the enthusiasm of the commune members was stimulated and subsidiary production developed rapidly. this sharpened the contradiction between the shortage of manpower and the work. but the poor and lower-middle peasants were determined to implement this great teaching of chairman mao's "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" so as to solve the contradiction and consolidate and expand the collective economy.

the brigade did not have enough money at that time to buy big farm machines. so the commune members took pains to improve their farm tools and popularize new types of animal-drawn farm implements. at the same time, they worked hard to improve farming conditions. thanks to their big efforts, 1,300 hectares of hillside fields were turned into fertile land and grain output kept rising every year despite drought or excessive rain.

with the growth of production, collective income increased. in distributing the income, the brigade paid close attention to the interests of the state, the collective and the commune members. it fulfilled the state purchase quotas, improved the people's life, and increased public accumulation. in 1963 it spent some of its reserve funds to buy electric wire and tools for putting up high-tension transmission line. from then on, the brigade had power-driven threshing machines and rice husking and flour-milling machines and every household had electric light. the reserve funds in 1966 amounted to 760,000 yuan. it bought 6 tractors and a number of tractor-drawn farm implements, thus mechanizing farm work generally.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune members used the farm machines to great advantage. the brigade got good harvests despite the natural disasters that hit the area successively from 1966 to 1969.

the labour power saved by mechanizing farming is now used for pig-breeding, bee-keeping and sericulture.

now in the brigade, there are all together 11 tractors, a lorry, 64 tractor-drawn farm machines and implements and 114 machines and tools for irrigation and other work.

during the past few years, the commune members have made successful experiments in improving farm machines to suit local conditions. after repeated bold experiments, they renovated three combine sowing machines bought in 1967 which were not efficient on hillside plots.

through their own efforts, the commune members have improved and made 15 tractor attachments including cultivators and weed cutters. this has raised the work efficiency of the tractors. the improved sowing machines are used for loosening the soil, weeding and applying fertilizer.

a number of sons and daughters of the poor and lower-middle peasants have become technicians in the course of mechanization. they can not only operate but repair the machines. with the help from the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members, and through intensive efforts, they built a repair plant. now all kinds of ordinary repairs are done in the brigade.

Rural Areas in China Set Up Networks to Make, Repair Farm Machinery

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1971)

china is making active efforts to mechanize farming in line with chairman mao's great teaching: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." relying mainly on their collective economy but getting considerable state help, people's communes and production brigades are purchasing many farm machines. at the same time, plants and workshops run by counties, communes and brigades have formed a network for making and repairing farm machinery and tools.

in addition to maintenance and repair work, these plants and workshops are relying on their own effort to make medium and small farm machines and tools suitable for local use and in accordance with local possibilities. they are playing a useful role in developing agriculture.

every county in shanghai and the provinces of kwangtung, hopei and chekiang now has its own plants for making and repairing farm machines, and most of the communes and brigades have their own repair workshops.

in kiangsi, heilungkiang, liaoning and kirin provinces, a network of farm-tool plants has been set up by counties and communes.

common characteristics in such construction is to bring the initiative of the masses into full play and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. most of the investment is put up by counties, communes and brigades themselves and the plants and workshops are mainly equipped with locally-made machines and tools. they solve the problem of raw material by making the best possible use of available equipment and waste products.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the number of tractors, engines and electric machines has risen to more than 10,000 in jungcheng county, which is situated on the rolling plain on the shantung peninsula. in order to meet the heavy demands for repairs, the county revolutionary committee organized the people to make the best use of available equipment. the workers of the county plant drew on their collective wisdom and efforts to improve an idle table planing machine and made it 14 feet long, thus solving a bottleneck in production. they have devised methods to turn out more than 90 shapers, planers and lathes over the past few years. this helped it raise its own productive capacity and equip other plants and workshops as well.

relying on their own efforts, the plants and workshops of the communes and brigades also made some simple machine tools to equip themselves. for instance, the plant in hsiachuang commune up to now has turned out 24 pieces of equipment. it could only produce small farm tools in the past, but now it can repair big farm machines.

besides expanding the old plants, the county built new ones producing electric machinery, chemical fertilizer and cement and a boat repair yard. all 30 communes in the county have built farm-tool repair plants and 65 per cent of the brigades have their own workshops.

fuyu county of kirin province had many difficulties in equipment, raw material and investment in building the plants. but the people got organized and used indigenous methods to make full use of waste to make the necessary equipment. they opened small mines in the mountains to ensure the supply of raw material. furthermore, the county revolutionary committee led the people in carrying out the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." people accumulated funds by developing a diversified economy and running their factories well. the county has a network of farm tool making and repair plants linking the county, communes and brigades. the plants run by the county have grown from 6 to 12 and all the communes have built such plants. of the 376 brigades, 316 have their own workshops.

in order to make the best use of the available farm machines and repair them promptly, many places made efforts to train technicians from among the peasants. the huaiyang county revolutionary committee of honan province organized the technicians to study in mao tsetung thought classes.

they studied chairman mao's three constantly read articles -- "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". this helped them foster the spirit of serving agriculture heart and soul. over the past year, the county has developed a contingent of 2,600 technicians, who are now the backbone in accelerating the mechanization of agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

New Look in East China Mountainous Region

(NCNA-English Foochow, Sept. 4, 1971)

the people of chienyang administrative region in fukien province, east china, last year reaped an average of 3.75 tons of grain per hectare, and total output was 3.5 times that in 1949, shortly after liberation. some places harvested 7.5 tons of rice per hectare in mountains 1,000 metres above sea level. the whole region reported a good early rice harvest this spring, with total double that of last year.

this resulted from their deepening the movement to learn from the tachai production brigade and developing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

this region at the foot of the wuyi mountains in the northern part of the province has villages and farmlands scattered on mountain slopes and in valleys. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism before liberation kept the region backward. most of the paddy fields produced only one crop of rice a year, average output being only 1.5 tons per hectare.

under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party, the people of the region after liberation began to take the socialist collective road and gradually changed the region by relying on their collective strength.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people have made energetic efforts in studying mao tsetung thought and there has been a raising of their consciousness. they have taken the tachai production brigade as their example and are determined to transform the low-yield fields, expand the double-crop paddy fields and raise yield per hectare so as to harvest more grain in support of the socialist construction of the motherland.

under the unified leadership of the administrative region, the counties and communes launch a "people's war" to transform mountains and harness rivers every winter and spring. the region has built about 150,000 big, medium and small water conservancy projects and had done 41 million cubic metres of earth and stone work. they have transformed more than 160,000 hectares of low-yield fields and planted double-crop rice.

tangkou brigade of tungyu commune is perched high on the mountain. two-thirds of its paddy field were not irrigated although there is a creek at the foot of a nearby mountain.

in the movement to learn from tachai, the poor and lower-middle peasants decided to lead water uphill for irrigation. tney built a dam on the upper reaches of the creek and dug a canal. it was a difficult project. if the canal bypassed the mountain, it would be several kilometres longer and this would lower the water level and affect irrigation. the commune members decided to do it the hard way by drilling a 130-metre tunnel through the mountain. in the absence of surveying apparatus, they relied on collective wisdom and did it by indigenous methods. working in shifts for 20 days and nights, they completed the tunnel, led the creek water uphill through the tunnel and an aqueduct across the valley to irrigate the more than 100 hectares of rice paddy of the brigade. the arid land was turned into high yield double cropping rice fields.

houyangtsun production team on top of the mountain has only 12 peasant households and 7.8 hectares of farmland. what is more, the farmland consisted of 3,400 small plots of rice paddy spread out in the gullies. in the movement to learn from tachai, the team members analyzed the main reason for low rice output. it was that the tiny plots were all irrigated by cold mountain spring water. so they collected weeds and applied the ash to the rice field to increase the soil temperature. at the same time, they led spring water to ponds for better exposure to sunshine before they used it for irrigation. they switched from single to double cropping and raised rice output from 1.5 tons to more than six tons per hectare.

in the light of the long frost season in the locality and consequently less sunshine for the crops, the people of chienyang area worked out more scientific cultivating methods and grasped the laws governing the growth of double-cropping rice in high mountains where water is cold. they introduced good strains of early-ripening rice, improved seed breeding methods and succeeded in sowing early rice at an earlier date so as to allow sufficient time for the late rice to grow. all these measures proved effective in raising output.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Vice President of State Council of People's Republic of Congo Visits Chinese Pavilion at Algiers International Fair

(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 2, 1971)

alfred raoul, member of the political bureau of the congolese party of labour and vice-president of the state council of the people's republic of the congo, yesterday afternoon visited the chinese pavilion at the 8th algiers international fair.

he was warmly welcomed by wang ke-chung, head of the chinese pavilion, and the staff of the pavilion.

at the end of his visit, vice-president raoul wrote in the visitors' book, "i am very glad to visit the pavilion of the people's republic of china, and it is with deep gratification that i learned of the new victories of the chinese people. the great contribution that the people's republic of china has made to the success of this fair is a new proof of the unrelaxing will of the chinese people always to stand by the fighting african people on the basis of proletarian internationalism, working for their liberation and for the complete defeat of imperialism."

vice-president raoul arrived here on august 29 at the invitation of the algerian government to visit the fair.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Sept. 2, 1971)

huang hua, chinese ambassador to canada, gave a film reception here this evening. "the red detachment of women", a chinese colour film of revolutionary ballet on contemporary theme, was shown. mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs, and 400 guests attended the reception.

among the guests were parliament members, officials from external affairs, agriculture, industry, trade and commerce and other departments, as well as canadian friends from various circles.

representatives of patriotic overseas chinese from ottawa, montreal, toronto and vancouver also attended the reception. many diplomatic envoys were also present. the film was warmly received by the audience.

CHINA AND CONGO

Delegation of Congolese Revolutionary Union of Women Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 4, 1971)

the delegation of the congolese revolutionary union of women led by josephine bouanga, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and national president of the revolutionary union of women, left here for home by air today after concluding its friendly visit to china.

the congolese friends were given a warm send-off at the airport by vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang hsiu-chen and standing committee members of the revolutionary committee feng kuo-chu, chin an-o and lu mei-ying, as well as representatives of women workers, peasants and soldiers.

ting hsueh-sung, a leading member of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association who had accompanied the delegation on its visit to shanghai, was also present at the airport.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from nanking on august 28. during their stay in shanghai, the guests visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories and a people's commune, and saw modern revolutionary peking operas "on the docks" and "shachiapang" and modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl". the congolese friends were given a warm welcome by revolutionary people wherever they went.

wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the congolese friends. both hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant development of unity and militant friendship between the people of china and the congo and between the women of the two countries.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao, Wu Fa-hsien, Chi Teng-kuei and Keng Piao Meet French Comrades Jacques Furquet, Alarn Castan and Andre Drueshe

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1971)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrades chiang ching, chang chun-chiao and wu fa-hsien, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, comrade chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with comrade jacques furquet, leader of the delegation of french marxist-leninist communists

of the journal "l'humanite-rouge", and the members of the delegation comrades alain castan and andre druesne.

prior to the meeting, leading members of the c.p.c. central committee gave a dinner in honour of the french comrades.

present at the meeting and dinner were leading members and staff members of the organizations concerned of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee including jen yun-chung, tang ming-chao, mao pao-chung, chao hsuen-li, li mei, chi tsung-hua and yao shih-ken.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Delegation Led by Sangare Nfaly Leaves Peking on Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1971)

the guinean delegation led by sangare nfaly, deputy governor of the central bank of guinea, left here by plane this morning on a visit to shanghai. it had been invited by the people's bank of china for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chiao pei-hsin, vice-president of the people's bank of china, ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and others.

mamadou diop, guinean ambassador to china, and mamadi kaba, first secretary of the guinean embassy, were present.

the guinean guests arrived here on august 24. during their stay here, they visited factories, people's communes and a hospital in peking or in tsunhua county of hopei province. they also visited scenic spots and places of historic interest.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Gives Farewell Reception in Georgetown

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1971)

chou hua-min, leader of the visiting chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, gave a farewell reception yesterday evening in georgetown, capital of the guyana cooperative republic, according to a report from that city.

attending the reception were guyana's deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture ptolemy a. reid, minister of communications kasim, minister of finance hoyte, minister of labour and social security carrington, minister of trade david singh, minister of home affairs clarke, minister of mines and forests hubert jack and other senior government officials.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Guyana for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1971)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, left georgetown for home yesterday after a friendly visit to the co-operative republic of guyana, according to a report from georgetown.

among those seeing off the delegation at the airport were ptolemy a. reid, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture; david singh, minister of trade; c. augustin, permanent secretary of the ministry of trade; cinally, permanent secretary of the ministry of mines and forests; b. wyett, permanent secretary of the ministry of agriculture; g.a. sankis, assistant secretary of the ministry of external affairs; w. murray, economist of the ministry of trade; and elsa mansell, chief of protocol of the ministry of external affairs.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Four Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1971)

japanese friends nobuyuki araki and makoto ikeda left here for kwangchow by air today on their way home at the end of a visit to china. japanese friends ryuichi teshima and wachuji mitsumata left together with them.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, yang kung-su and chang yu.

Second Delegation of Japan-China Students' Friendship Society Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1971)

the second delegation to china of the japan-china students' friendship society left peking by air today for home via kwangchow after concluding its visit to china. leader of the delegation is terunisa oohara, deputy leader is tomoe numajiri and adviser is kenpei tamura.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, chang yu, lu man, chin su-cheng, chi pao-shu, liu ten-yu, chou pin, hsu chung-ching, chuang chia-fu and cheng huai-ying, as well as students of the chinese capital.

Japanese Liberal Democratic Party New Diet Members Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1971)

a delegation of new diet members of the liberal democratic party of japan headed by hideji kawasaki, leader of the delegation, and shigeru suganami, deputy leader, arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china.

secretary-general of the delegation is misoji sakamoto. members of the delegation are minoru yoshida, tokuo yamashita, kazuto mukaiyama, kiyoshi mizuno, kozo watanabe and shunjiro karazawa. assistants of the delegation are seinen matsumura, kenji maeda and kentaro ueno.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading members of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china and other organizations concerned including liu hsi-wen, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, wu shu-tung, chin su-cheng, lin po, hsu tsung-mao and ting min.

also present at the airport were ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association, who is visiting peking, and members of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan including haruo miyamoto, eiichi himeno, tamio shimakura, isao okubo and jiro kobayashi.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Cuba, Chile and Other Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1971)

a chinese table tennis delegation led by shih yu-chang, head, and yueh tai-neng and chuang tse-tung, deputy heads, of the delegation, left here by plane this morning on a friendly visit to cuba, chile and other countries.

the delegation includes three women players lin hui-ching (concurrently coach for the women's team), yang chun and liu ya-chin, and four men players chuang tse-tung, chang hsien-lin (concurrently coach for the men's team), ho tsu-pin and li cho-min.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned wang meng, li yao-wen, yu pu-hsuen, chen ten-ho, wang hsiao-yun, sung chung, lu ting, tao ta-chao and wei chun-lin, as well as sportsmen of various events.

felix capote andreu, first secretary of the cuban embassy in peking, and gonzalo rojas, cultural counsellor of the chilean embassy in peking, were also present.

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Fighters Kill Over 30 Enemy Soldiers in Ambush

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1971)

the malayan national liberation army scored a big victory in a remarkable ambush at padang terap district of kedah state recently, according to a broadcast of the "voice of malayan revolution" today.

the radio said that two enemy military vehicles with more than 40 enemy men on board ran into an ambush ring along a highway in padang terap district, north kedah, on the morning of august 11. fighting courageously and bringing the destructive power of land mines and hand grenades into full play, the liberation army fighters wiped out all the enemy on the first vehicle within five minutes. many troops on the second vehicle were killed or wounded, and the survivors fled pell-mell.

more than 30 enemy men were killed or wounded in this operation. one of the killed was an enemy officer. a military vehicle was destroyed. the liberation fighters captured a light machine gun, two sub-machine guns, 13 rifles and pistols and a quantity of other military supplies.

warmly hailing this successful ambush, a commentary of the radio says that "this big victory of our army has dealt another telling blow to the enemy military offensive and so-called 'psychological warfare', and greatly encouraged the people of all nationalities. now, the enemy is making counter-attacks frantically. however, we firmly believe that in face of the strength of close unity between our army and the people of the base areas, the enemy will surely meet with more shameful defeats."

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Opera Troupe Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1971)

a 141-member peking opera troupe of peking led by tien kuang-wen, head, and tan yuan-shou, deputy head, left here by train yesterday afternoon for a performance tour in the fraternal and friendly neighbour, the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of the d.p.r.k. committee for foreign cultural relations.

the troupe will present the modern revolutionary peking operas "shachiapang" and "taking tiger mountain by strategy" to the fraternal korean people.

the principal artistes of the troupe are tan yuan-shou, ma chang-li, hung hsuen-fei, wan yi-ying, chou ho-tung and keng chi-chang; the secretary general of the troupe is yang hui-sheng and deputy secretary general is hsuen chin-hou.

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i., and kim yong hak, third secretary, of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, were present at the railway station to see the troupe off.

also present were wu teh, member of the cultural group of the state council and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; members of the cultural group of the state council liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, hao liang and liu ching-tang; vice-ministers of foreign affairs li yao-wen and han nien-lung; deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry tsao ke-chiang; leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin and wu hsiao-ta; and several hundred representatives from the cultural and literary circles of the chinese capital.

the revolutionary artistes of the peking opera troupe of peking were very glad to accept the glorious task of making a performance tour in korea. brimming over with profound feelings of the chinese people for the korean people, they said that they would avail themselves of the opportunity of the friendly visit to learn modestly from the heroic korean people and art and literary workers, and make their contributions to strengthening the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the peoples of china and korea.

Peking Opera Troupe of Peking Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 3, 1971)

the peking opera troupe of peking with tien kuang-wen as head and tan yuan-shou as deputy head arrived here by train this afternoon, bringing with it the chinese people's profound friendship towards the korean people. the troupe is to make a performance tour in the fraternal democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of the d.p.r.k. committee for foreign cultural relations.

despite the rain, cordially welcoming the chinese comrades-in-arms at the railway station were: pak yong sin, minister of culture; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; chang chol, vice-minister of culture; li myon sang, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and chairman of the central committee of the korean musicians union; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; and other leading comrades as well as over 1,000 artists in pyongyang and members of departments concerned.

tai lu, counsellor, and other members of the chinese embassy in korea were also present at the railway station.

the pyongyang railway station is permeated today with an atmosphere of most cordial, revolutionary friendship between the people and artists of china and korea. the welcoming crowds carried streamers bearing following slogans in both chinese and korean: "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people exclamation" "long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation" "long live the blood-sealed unbreakable militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese people exclamation" "warm welcome to the peking opera troupe of peking exclamation" the korean and chinese comrades, hand in hand, sang the "song of general kim il sung" and "the east is red", fully showing the blood-sealed militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the chinese and korean people. pyongyang children presented bouquets to the leading members of the troupe.

while passing through the heroic korean city sinuiju at noon, the peking opera troupe was warmly welcomed by pak mong ryong, vice-chairman of the north pyongan provincial people's committee; cha won gol, chairman of the sinuiju municipal people's committee; other leading comrades as well as hundreds of workers, artists, government cadres and students dancing and singing to welcome the guests.

chon du nyon and kim gwang hyok, instructors of the korean ministry of culture, went from pyongyang to sinuiju specially to welcome the chinese comrades-in-arms.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Local Economic Study Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1971)

the local economic study group from the democratic republic of viet nam led by le quang tuan, secretary of the ha bac provincial committee of the viet nam workers' party, left here for home by special plane today after a friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to see the group off were fang yi, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of the departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments and the peking municipal revolutionary committee shen chien, han tsung-cheng, wang yi-chih, yang li-kung, chou jung-kuo, ma yi, feng hsi-ku and lu wei-chao.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy, were also present.

comrade fang yi gave a farewell banquet in honour of comrade le quang tuan and all members of the group yesterday.

during their stay here, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited factories, scenic spots and places of historical interest.

Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Lays Wreath Before Shrine of President Ho Chi Minh

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 4, 1971)

in commemoration of the second anniversary of the death of president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to viet nam, all the diplomats of the chinese embassy and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in viet nam at noon yesterday laid wreaths before the shrine of president ho chi minh in the ba dinh meeting hall and paid silent tribute to president ho with boundless respect.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Ruling Party Organ Condemns US Scheme of "Two Chinas"

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 3, 1971)

"arbeiderbladet", organ of the ruling labour party of norway, published an editorial recently condemning the u.s. scheme of creating "two chinas".

referring to the long and stubborn u.s. obstruction of the restoration of all the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations, the editorial, entitled "there do not exist two chinas", says that for 22 years, the largest nation of the world has not been represented in the united nations, but "the vote at the 25th session of the u.n. general assembly last year showed for the first time that most nations voted for the restoration of the legitimate seats of the people's republic of china in the general assembly as well as in the security council. more and more nations which in the past did not support albania's draft resolution have now established diplomatic relations with china."

the editorial points out that however, the united states is still resorting to the scheme of the so-called "solution of 'two chinas'". then, it solemnly stresses that "today, there simply do not exist two chinas."

the editorial states norway's support for the demand for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. it says: "our line has always been very clearcut. there is no reason to suppose that norway would waver on this question."

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Managing Director Zafar Ahmad Chaudhary and Deputy Managing Director of Pakistan International Airlines Corporation Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1971)

zafar ahmad chaudhary, managing director of the pakistan international airlines corporation, and khawaja nasir-ud-deen, deputy-managing director of the corporation, left peking for home by air today. the pakistan guests arrived on august 31 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the general administration of civil aviation of china (caac).

kuang jen-nung, director general of the caac, gave a banquet on september 2 in honour of the pakistan guests. pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser and diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy attended the banquet. vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and others attended the banquet.

zafar ahmad chaudhary gave a banquet on september 3 in honour of leading members of the caac and other departments concerned.

during their stay in china the pakistan guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the peking art handicrafts workshop, scenic spots and places of historical interest.

upon their arrival and departure from peking, the pakistan friends were welcomed and seen off at the airport by leading members of the caac and other departments concerned ma jen-hui, wang chien-kung, chang jui-ai, liu yuan-hsiung and others. m.a. jafri, minister of the pakistan embassy in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ambassador Gives Reception on Occasion of Swedish Government Delegation's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1971)

swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and his wife gave a reception here today on the occasion of the visit of the swedish government delegation to china.

rune johansson, leader of the swedish government delegation and minister of industry, and all members of the delegation and the accompanying correspondents attended.

chinese minister of light industry chien chih-kuang attended the reception together with other leading members of the departments concerned mao hung-hsiang, chen wei-chi, chou tzu-chien, sun hsiao-feng, huang tso-chen and hao meng-pi.

diplomatic envoys from various countries to china were present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Premier Chou En-lai, Minister Li Shui-Ching and Institute President Chang Hsi-jo Meet Swedish Government Delegation and Swedish Member of Parliament Yngve Moller and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, and chang hsi-jo, president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with all the members of the government delegation of the kingdom of sweden led by rune johansson, minister of industry, and swedish member of parliament mr. yngve moller and his wife now visiting china.

the members of the delegation present at the meeting were hans lundstrom, under-secretary of state for the ministry of industry; eric pettersson, assistant under-secretary of state for the ministry of industry; nore sundberg, a department head of the ministry of industry; lars anell, a department head of the ministry for foreign affairs; hans ewerlof, a division head of the ministry for foreign affairs; per jodahl, a division head of the ministry of industry; and lennart lubeck, technical adviser to the ministry of industry. also present were journalists accompanying the delegation.

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arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, and his wife were present at the meeting.

leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned present at the meeting included chen wei-chi, chou tzu-chien, sun hsiao-feng, hao meng-pi, chen hsin-jen, tang hai-kuang, han hsu, li chin-hua, peng chin-po, tien jen-chien, chi chao-chu and li pao-cheng.

Film Club of Swedish Film Institute Presents Chinese Films

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 3, 1971)

the film club of the swedish film institute inaugurated a presentation of chinese films at the hall of the institute here on september 1.

nine chinese films will be presented to the swedish public by the club.

more than 300 people were present at the ceremony, including personages from the swedish film circles and leading members of the swedish-chinese friendship association. chinese ambassador to sweden wang tung and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

anna-lena wibom, director of the film club, and ambassador wang tung made brief speeches at the ceremony. then the colour film of modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" was shown and warmly received by the audience.

complete sets of coloured pictures from the films "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and "the red detachment of women" were displayed at the entrance of the hall. the film club also printed posters and programmes depicting the chinese films. a programme said that "taking tiger mountain by strategy" is a model opera, "a model of new chinese proletarian opera art which has been meticulously polished". commenting on "the red detachment of women", a programme said, "as a model ballet, 'the red detachment of women' not merely describes the proletarian revolution, but is itself a revolution against the form of bourgeois ballet."

an article in the swedish paper "dagens nyheter" on august 29 gave an account of the nine chinese films to be shown shortly. the article said that after years of efforts and with the assistance of the chinese embassy in sweden, the public showing has finally been arranged. stockholm citizens, it said, will have a good opportunity to see chinese films made after the great proletarian cultural revolution in china. it acclaimed the chinese films for "reflecting the mass struggle". it said that art is created for use. it quoted chairman mao tsetung: "all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china." "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new." the article added, "this is precisely shown by the reformed peking opera.

the nine chinese films to be shown are: "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "the red lantern", "the red detachment of women", "tunnel warfare", "mine warfare", "the yangtze bridge at nanking", "hungcni canal", "hail the 21st anniversary of the great people's republic of china" and "samdech sihanouk visits southern china".

CHINA AND US

American Mathematician Professor Chandler Davis Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1971)

american mathematician professor chandler davis arrived in peking by air yesterday afternoon after his visit to changsha and shaoshan.

he was welcomed at a banquet given by the china travel and tourism administrative bureau yesterday evening. leading members of organizations concerned and chinese scientists attending the banquet included yang kung-su, hsu chung-ching, tien fang-tseng and chu yung-hsing.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves for International Fair in Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1971)

a chinese government delegation led by chien chin-kuang, minister of light industry, left here by air today to visit the zagreb international fair in yugoslavia at the invitation of the yugoslav government.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the foreign ministry, the ministry of light industry, the ministry of communications and the china council for the promotion of international trade ma wen-po, mao hung-hsiang, yu chan, wang yu-chang, wang pin and lu feng-chun.

also present were yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin and other diplomatic officials of the yugoslav embassy.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 16, 1971 No. 4976

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* NATIONAL *
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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Strengthen the Party's Unified Leadership, Promote the Revolutionization of the Leading Body

- Party committee of No. 1 Petroleum Machinery Plant of Ministry of Fuel and Chemical Industries conscientiously implements system of democratic centralism

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Sept. 5, 1971)

Conscientiously implementing the Party's system of democratic centralism, the Party committee of the No. 1 Petroleum Machinery Plant of the Ministry of Fuel and Chemical Industries has strengthened the Party's unified leadership, promoted the ideological revolutionization of its leading body, and enabled the situation of revolution and production in the whole plant to become better and better, so that for two consecutive years it has been rated an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in Shansi Province.

After its establishment and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "If we are to make the Party strong, we must practice democratic centralism to stimulate the initiative of the whole membership," the new Party committee of this plant has regularly organized its members and members of the plant's revolutionary committee to study Chairman Mao's relevant directives on work method and on improving the Party committee system. In all kinds of work, it pays attention to promoting the activism and initiative of the whole membership, and carries out "rule by the voice of many" as opposed to "rule by the voice of one." In dealing with major issues, it gives full play to democracy, urges all committee members to conduct collective discussion, seriously listens to dissenting views and enables the Party committee to succeed in "unifying thinking, politics, plans, command and actions" on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

On one occasion the committee dealt with the question of the membership status of a Party cadre who had committed a serious mistake. When the report of the Party branch was brought up for discussion at a plenary session of the Party committee, an intense debate ensued. One and all in succession advanced several different views on dealing with the matter. In order to permit everyone to have an opportunity to express himself fully, the Party's standing committee did not hastily express its own view, but encouraged all the committee members to study Chairman Mao's proletarian policy carefully, as well as study the experience of the two universities and six factories of Peking, and realistically clarified the facts and historical background of the mistake made by the cadre, the nature of the mistake and the signs of his repentance. It also decided with regard to this question to discuss it a second time if no solution was arrived at the first time, in order to achieve unanimity in policy and thinking.

After the meeting, members of the Party committee made a further examination of the case, looked up the cadre concerned for a talk, and went deeply among the masses for their opinions, which enabled the subsequent Party committee meeting to be conducted in a very educational manner. Through the vehement debate, members were gradually unified in their outlook, and finally the debate turned into a discussion and application meeting for the study of Chairman Mao's proletarian policy. The result was that the committee correctly dealt with the problem of the individual, raised the level of policy and thinking of a leading body, and enabled many committee members to rectify certain muddled concepts and understand the far-reaching significance of correctly implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian policy so as to better build an ideological foundation for implementing the Party's policies.

On quite a number of problems and on the basis of giving full play to democracy, the Party committee of the plant invariably put into practice unified centralism with excellent results. Everybody realized that the Party dealt with important problems not just for the sake of dealing with a problem or making a decision alone, but by means of adequate discussion to raise the level of all to the awareness of the struggle in line and policy so that the Party committee members could, on every problem discussed, receive an education and further deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The principal leading member of the Party committee of this plant has realized from practice that whether the democratic style of the Party secretary is good or not is a key problem to the implementation of the Party's democratic centralism. If the democratic style of the secretary is good, the committee members will shoulder responsibility boldly, and will not be afraid to express dissenting views. Otherwise it would result in the suppression of democracy, with only one person making all the decisions.

Last summer, when the revolutionary committee was studying a plan of the plant for the production of a batch of machine tools by arming itself with "self-reliance," the Chairman of the revolutionary committee at that time, who happened to be Comrade Chi Hsiang-jen, the concurrent Party secretary, laid down a demand that the first set of machine tools must be produced before August 20. At the meeting many of the comrades shared his view. However, one of the committee members of the workshop in charge of machine tool production nevertheless thought that the time was too short, and was not sure that it could be done. The view of this committee member was not accepted. As a result when the time limit was up, not only was the machine tool not completed, but there was still a great deal of work left unfinished.

This lesson gave Comrade Chi Hsiang-jen pause for reflection. He instinctly felt that under the excellent situation brought about by the constant development of revolution and production, the prestige of the leading body has risen and the committee members generally had become more respectful of the view of the number one man. Under such a condition, special attention must be paid to guarding against the tendency of making personal decisions. As a "squad leader," one must possess a democratic style and a modest attitude, and in particular, one must be brave in disallowing personal opinions that are incorrect and be good at supporting the correct views of the committee members. For only in that way could one truly succeed in carrying out correct centralism on a democratic basis.

On the basis of this understanding, at subsequent Party committee meetings and revolutionary committee meetings when discussions were carried out on drawing up plans for the current year's production, Party secretary Comrade Chi Hsiang-jen and the other principal leading members all paid attention to patiently listening to the dissenting views of the various committee members engaged in work, work distribution and grasping production in the workshops. After many discussions, repeated analysis and study, they arrived at the conclusion that the views of these committee members embodied the principle of revolutionary spirit combined with scientific attitude and were consistent with Chairman Mao's teaching "In making plans, it is essential to mobilize the masses and see to it that there is enough leeway." Because of that they abandoned their original idea and actively supported the draft plan proposed by these committee members.

Practice for the first half of the year has not only proved this plan to be forward looking, but also reliable. By the end of June, the whole plant had already fulfilled more than 50 percent of the plan for the year, but the quantity of product is equivalent to only 80 percent of the total output for the whole of last year. Owing to the importance attached to the views of the committee members by the Party secretary ideologically and the support of the correct ideas of the committee members with action, it has enabled [illegible] discussions to be carried out within the leading body, and the atmosphere of uninhibited discussion is developing more rewardingly each day.

The Party committee of this plant, in the process of developing active ideological struggle, has persisted in the method of combining ideological struggle at meetings with friendly discussion activities after meetings.

The comrades realized that, by adopting this method and regularly developing criticism and self-criticism, they would not only enable the Party committee members to maintain the truth and correct mistakes, but that it would also be conducive to strengthening unity within the leading body and not only bring about unity of will, but also personal peace of mind.

Once at an enlarged meeting for the implementation of policy for the whole plant, a new cadre with the standing committee of the Party committee of the plant when speaking on behalf of the revolutionary committee, in contravention to the principle of collective leadership, said some wrong things that had a bad effect on the masses. Because of this, the core group of the Party held a special meeting at the time and carried out severe criticism and education of this standing committee member. After the meeting, the principal responsible person also looked him up for a talk, and patiently pointed out to him the serious consequences caused by his contravention of the Party's principle for collective leadership to help him to understand that the Party's democratic centralism was a guarantee for the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, as well as to help him look for the cause of his mistake in his world outlook. In that way, he realized his mistake and shed his ideological burden. Later at a meeting, this new member carried out a deep going examination which enabled the whole body of leading members to receive an education on the support and defense of the Party's principle of collective leadership and implementation of the Party's resolution as well as observance of Party discipline.

Since the establishment of the new Party committee of this plant, the Party members, particularly the 1st secretary, the deputy secretaries and standing committee members have all engaged in ideological struggle at every meeting, and following that sat down together to have talks which further opened up a way for the exchange of ideas and mutual assistance. In that way they not only opened up their minds, but also achieved the objective of unifying the thinking of the comrades and continued to strengthen the solidarity of the "squad members" on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Because the leading body of the Party committee of this plant implements the Party's democratic centralism, it has given rise to a lively and vigorous situation, in which there is collectivism as well as democracy, discipline as well as freedom, and unity of will as well as peace of mind; this situation within the leading body, which leads the broad masses of revolutionary people in carrying out socialist revolution and construction, gives full play to the role of a combat command post for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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A Brigade Party Branch in Shensi Practices Democratic Centralism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 5, 1971)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Sian) The Party branch of Ts'uimu brigade, Ts'uimu commune, Linyu hsien, Shensi province, conscientiously carries out the Party's democratic centralism and injects youthful vigor into Party life, enabling its "squad members" to play their parts to the full.

After its establishment, the Party branch of Ts'uimu brigade set up and improved the Party's system of democratic centralism in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive about "practicing democratic centralism." It ruled that the Party branch committee should meet twice a month to study and implement the instructions given by the higher-level Party organizations and to solve problems of revolution and production in the brigade. Also, an open-door rectification was to be undertaken at the end of each month to listen to the opinions of the masses. But at the beginning, results were not produced as expected, and some meetings were held only perfunctorily.

On one occasion, a meeting was called to discuss the building of farmland irrigation projects in the brigade. At the meeting, the Party branch secretary kept speaking. When the meeting came to its conclusion and the Party committee members were asked to express their views, they all said that they agreed with the Party branch secretary. After the meeting, however, they did not seriously act on the Party branch secretary's words.

Thereupon Hou Chih-ming, Party branch secretary, seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "A secretary or deputy secretary will find it difficult to direct his 'squad' well if he does not take care to do propaganda and organizational work among his own 'squad members,' is not good at handling his relations with committee members or does not study how to conduct meetings successfully." He realized that some meetings were held perfunctorily chiefly because he lacked a democratic style and did not listen to other people's opinions in full, so that as a result the "squad leader" became the "head of the family" and took the collective leadership of the Party branch in his own hands. After that, he laid down four rules for himself: He puts himself among the "squad members" and under the collective leadership of the Party branch; he consults the committee members when problems crop up, and seriously listens to dissenting opinions; he takes the lead in implementing a resolution adopted by the Party branch, and never changes it at random; he tries to find out the causes first in himself when a problem crops up in work, and never evades responsibility. When the "squad leader" developed the democratic style, the committee members sought consciously to protect the collective leadership of the Party branch.

In order to carry out democratic centralism well, the Party branch of Ts'uimu brigade also perseveringly follows the mass line of "from the masses, to the masses." When an important problem is to be studied and decided, it always goes to the masses and seeks their opinions beforehand and then

brings up the problem at its meeting for full fermentation and discussion. As a result of this method of work, the members of the Party branch committee and all Party members and the masses consciously set out to execute resolutions adopted by the Party branch.

On one occasion, the Party branch studied the problem of opening a forestry farm in the brigade. Opinions were divided: Some people held that growing trees and carrying out afforestation by making use of some hillslopes, mountain streams and valleys was compatible with the policy of "Taking grain as the key link and insuring an all-round development." Some others said that the brigade did not have enough manpower for it and it was better not to open the forestry farm now because agricultural production would be adversely affected when manpower was transferred to work on the forestry farm.

Should the forestry farm be opened or not? The Party branch did not hasten to make a decision at the meeting. Instead, it sent out the committee members, carrying this question to the masses to seek their opinions. The masses showed their eager hope for the opening of a forestry farm. They also made many proposals for the operation of the forestry farm.

In this way, when the Party branch held a second meeting to discuss the problem of opening a forestry farm, the participants in the meeting very quickly came to a unanimous opinion and decided that a forestry farm should be opened. Under the leadership of the Party branch and with the vigorous support of the masses, the cadres who were responsible for planning the building of this forestry farm worked with the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and very quickly finished preparations for the project.

In the spring of this year, some committee members became arrogant and conceited when some success had been achieved in revolution and production. This was disadvantageous to the implementation of democratic centralism. The Party branch promptly called an enlarged meeting to launch an open-door rectification campaign and to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Remain modest and prudent and refrain from arrogance and rashness." Hou Chih-ming, Party branch secretary, went to the fore to bring to light the manifestations of, and the danger engendered by, arrogance and conceit and to find the ideological causes. To seek the opinions of the masses, the Party branch committee members crossed mountains and came to 24 villages of the brigade, where they called on the poor and lower-middle peasants and had chats with them, seeking their criticism and making self-criticism. Under the leadership of the secretary and the Party branch committee members, the Party members of the whole brigade paid attention to accepting criticism and supervision from the masses, remained modest and prudent and constantly sought the opinions of the masses.

Because the Party's democratic centralism is conscientiously implemented, the committee members of the Party branch of Ts'uimu brigade are outspoken and would promptly discuss and solve any problem discovered. They do not shun contradictions they meet, but boldly hold debates and

apply the method of criticism and self-criticism in strengthening revolutionary unity. They lead the Party members and the masses of the brigade to accomplish with relatively good results the tasks of grasping revolution and promoting production.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee of a Certain Air Force Unit in Wuhan Conscientiously Educates Support-the-Left Personnel in Glorious Revolutionary Traditions

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 5, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Wuhan dated Sept. 4) Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory," the Party committee of a certain Air Force unit under the PLA Wuhan Command conscientiously educates the support-the-Left personnel in the glorious revolutionary traditions with reference to the realities of three-support and two-military work, making them continue to preserve and carry forward our Army's styles of remaining humble and prudent and of plain living and hard struggle, to revolutionize their thinking in a better way and to carry out three-support and two-military work with ever better results.

The commanders and fighters of this unit carry out three-support and two-military work in big cities all the year round. In doing support-the-Left work, the Party committee of this unit pays particular attention to educating those doing the three-support and two-military work to preserve and carry forward the style of remaining humble and prudent and of plain living and hard struggle and to bring our Army's glorious revolutionary traditions to the organizations where they are doing support-the-Left work, thereby further cementing the relationship between the Army and the government and between the armymen and the civilians and achieving results in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the midst ot praise, the Party committee of this army unit reviews once again Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous. This must be made clear now in the Party. The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." It has learned deeply that to carry out penetratingly and well the education in our Army's glorious revolutionary traditions in the current situation is an important problem in the conducting of education in ideology and political line for those doing three-support and two-military work.

Accordingly, the Party committee specially held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and organized three-support and two-military personnel to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's report to the 2nd plenary session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Party and to consciously inherit and carry forward our Army's glorious revolutionary traditions. They reviewed the courses covered by our Army in closely following Chairman Mao in making revolution through arduous struggle during the years of the revolutionary wars and in the new historical period of sustained revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching,

"Without a firm and correct political orientation, it is impossible to promote a style of hard struggle. Without the style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation." They came to realize that: The style of plain living and hard struggle is an important guarantee for carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With this style, we can firmly advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the storm of complex class struggle.

Through study, many Army representatives who occupy the principal leading posts in the leading groups at all levels of the local organizations see clearly the three changes and the three incompatibilities in themselves in the current situation: When circumstances change, their ideological level is incompatible with the speedily developing situation of the revolution; when their positions change, the degree of revolutionization of their thinking is incompatible with that of the broad masses; when their duties change, their abilities are incompatible with the requirements of a leading post which they have taken up. Subsequently, they have further increased their consciousness in preserving and carrying forward the styles of remaining humble and prudent and of plain living and hard struggle.

The Party committee of this Air Force unit has learned this from practice: Carrying forward our Army's glorious revolutionary traditions and continuing to preserve the style of remaining humble and prudent and of plain living and hard struggle is a deep-going ideological revolution, in which all are required not only to continuously increase their ideological understanding but also to adopt effective measures for that purpose. It lays emphasis on grasping the work in the three following aspects:

1. Besides specially carrying out education in this concern for a period of time, the Party committee of the Air Force unit constantly carries out education in the inheriting and carrying forward of our Army's style of remaining humble and prudent and of plain living and hard struggle, in conjunction with various activities of political education, such as the "two-recalling and three-examining" campaign, the movement of criticism against revisionism and rectification of style, the education in the current situation, and the "four-good" movement. In this way, education can be constantly grasped with ever fresh contents and with remarkable results.

Yu Pen-yuan, chairman of the revolutionary committee of a certain academy and representative of the army, used to think much of his having served as a worker and as a peasant, his fearing of no hardship in military training and no death in battle, and his having rendered fresh meritorious service while supporting the Left, so that he carried a "burden." During the "two-recalling and three-examining" campaign conducted in the Air Force unit, he recalled the past sufferings of his family in the old society and the course he covered in making revolution through plain living and hard struggle and he also recalled that two-thirds of the people in the world were still suffering. He further aroused his spirit of continuing revolution

and swore to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle all his life for the cause of communism. After that, he imposed sterner demands on himself and worked in a more down-to-earth manner. He was praised by the masses.

2. A system which has been proved effective in practice is carried on perseveringly. Proceeding from the point of creating favorable conditions for the support-the-Left personnel in carrying forward the style of remaining humble and prudent and of plain living and hard struggle, the Party committee of this Air Force unit sets up and improves the systems requiring reading and study, ideological rectification and participation in manual labor. The support-the-Left personnel hold that, of all systems, the system of reading and study is the most important and that only through study will it be possible to understand deeply our Army's glorious revolutionary traditions and to see clearly that the style of plain living and hard struggle is our Army's heirloom. They persevere in the practice of "reading every day without exception, conscientiously carrying out the 'study day' activity, periodically calling 'talk about application' meetings, and regularly holding study classes." They take their regular participation in manual labor as an important way to foster the style of plain living and hard struggle and as a matter of fundamental importance in preventing and combating revisionism.

The army representatives in various factories and mines under Wuhan Steel and Iron Company often go out in work clothes to participate in productive labor, thereby further cementing their relationship with the masses. They often hold small rectification campaigns and regularly invite the masses to give comments, putting themselves under the supervision by the masses. Thus they further revolutionize their thinking.

3. The Party branch is brought into full play as a fighting bastion. Chairman Mao teaches us: "'The Party branch is organized on a company basis'; this is an important reason why the Red Army has been able to carry on such arduous fighting without falling apart." The PLA's propaganda teams sent by this Air Force unit to carry out three-support and two-military work have built their Party groups or Party branches, which vigorously strengthen political and ideological work and actively carry out ideological struggle. In this way, those who are charged with different tasks are separated from one another but they are not apart ideologically, and each Party member consciously preserves the style of remaining humble and prudent and of plain living and hard struggle.

In the course of educating the three-support and two-military personnel in our Army's glorious revolutionary traditions, the Party committee of this Air Force unit pays particular attention to leading all to tightly grasp the remolding of their world outlook.

Tayeh Iron Mine was formerly a unit with "long-existing, big and difficult" problems. The commanders and fighters doing support-the-Left work there got together with the miners to tightly grasp class struggle, thereby quickly changing its aspect. The PLA's propaganda team which was stationed in this mine was also rated a four-good unit. In view of their success,

some comrades once cherished the idea that "our work is near completion and we can relax now." Alarmed by this living idea, the Party branch of this PLA's propaganda team immediately organized all to study the Party's basic line and roundly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's theory of the dying out of class struggle, thereby making them see that they had this idea of slackening their efforts because they had not established the proletarian world outlook of continuing the revolution and were subsequently influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's theory of the dying out of class struggle. They learned an impressive lesson, saying: "We must not slacken the line of class struggle in our minds; we must not drop the style of plain living and hard struggle. The attitude a revolutionary should adopt in the face of victory is: He never ceases launching class struggle; he never drops the style of plain living and hard struggle."

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Maintaining the Two-Point Theory and Overcoming the One-Point Theory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Sept. 5, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of "one dividing into two," and by maintaining the two-point theory in work and overcoming the one-point theory, the Party committee of the Municipal Construction Company No. 2 of Peking constantly raised the level of awareness of its members in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, which serves as an impetus to the deepening development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the whole company.

After its formation in the early part of 1970, the new Party committee of this company has energetically paid attention to proletarian politics, vigorously grasped the fundamental of educating people with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and brought about the flourishing development of a new situation both in revolution and construction, which enables it to step into the advanced ranks of the basic construction front in Peking municipality.

Under this excellent situation, how should members of the committee regard their own work? With this problem in mind, they made a serious study of Chairman Mao's teaching "To say that our work is good in all respects is not a fact. It is not good in all respects; there are still shortcomings and mistakes." In order to make manifest their achievements and overcome shortcomings, the Party committee carried out a timely outdoor rectification meeting, and mobilized the masses to offer the leading body their views.

One of the Party committee members was in charge of the building of three technically highly complex large single-span railway suspension bridges. When he began work on the first bridge, he had no experience, but owing to the fact that he had fully mobilized the masses, modestly learned from them and placed Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of the battle, the task was completed very properly. However following that when the second bridge was built, there nevertheless appeared an occasion of trouble with the quality. What was the cause for that? At the rectification meeting he modestly listened to the opinions of the masses and realized that it was due to the fact that he saw only the side of having some experience which might speed up the construction but not the side of the possible appearance of new conditions and new problems. From this lesson, he deeply realized the danger of the one-point theory. When taking charge of the construction of the third bridge, and maintaining the two-point theory together with the masses, he succeeded in guarding against arrogance in victory and against despair in defeat, and slighting difficulties strategically but respecting difficulties tactically. In spite of the fact that the water level under the third bridge was higher and the construction work more difficult, both the quality of the project and the rate of construction surpassed those of the two preceding bridges and the task was completed speedily and well.

By means of an outdoor rectification meeting, the Party committee carried out analyses one by one on the more than 100 views expressed by the masses of workers, and in face of the excellent situation, saw not only the side of achievement, but also the side that there was still a comparatively long distance from the Party's demand. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "We must call on Party cadres to get rid of the burden and start up the machines," with the Party secretary setting the pace, they seriously combated self and repudiated revisionism, looked for gaps, drew up measures, energetically remolded their ideological style and led the broad masses of Party members and revolutionary people in speedily developing the excellent situation. The whole company was able to fulfill its 1970 construction assignments 189 days ahead of schedule.

In order to maintain the two-point theory better, members of the Party committee of this company have, since the 2nd Plenum of the 9th Party Congress, conscientiously studied the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, consciously armed themselves and guided their actions with Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking. No matter how busy their work, they all kept setting the pace in study and application, conscientiously studied notes as well as holding many study classes and discussion and application meetings. Arming themselves with the concept of "one dividing into two," they vigorously criticized the fallacy of "two combining into one" trumpeted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and Yang Hsien-chen and their kind of political swindlers, and constantly raised the level of consciousness in maintaining the two-point theory and opposing the one-point theory.

There was a Party committee member who served concurrently as the secretary of the Party branch of the third construction brigade. Regarding the contradictions that had appeared for some time among the committee members of the Party branch, he adopted the attitude of "bringing them together loosely," and as a result the contradictions could not be properly resolved. After studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works, he realized that solidarity and struggle are a unity of opposites. Only by proceeding from the wish for solidarity and developing active ideological struggle could a new solidarity on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought be achieved. With the improvement in understanding, he consciously carried out ideological work well, led the whole body of committee members of the Party branch in placing problems on the table and unfolded an active ideological struggle. By means of earnest criticism and self-criticism committee members who formerly had mutual differences very quickly cleared up their thinking, and on the new basis achieved a new solidarity. In that way the whole Party branch was able to play better the role of a fighting fortress in leading the active grasping of revolution and vigorously stimulating production of the broad masses of revolutionary people and enabled the third brigade to become an advanced brigade of the whole company.

Members of the Party committee of this company have realized from practice that only through deep going investigation and study and an all round and not one-sided understanding of things previously acquired, can the two-point

theory be maintained and the one-point theory avoided. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Correct ideas come from social practice and from it alone," they regularly go deep into reality, carry out investigation and study and gather rich first-hand materials. Nearly two-third of the Party committee go the year round to the work sites to live with the workers and battle alongside with them. Every time an important item of work was launched, the leading cadres of the Party committee would personally lead work groups and settle down deep at the basic level to find out the laws of things and direct work from the surface.

In the early part of this year, in order to set in motion the penetrating development of the "one-strike three-oppose" movement, the secretary of the Party branch of this company personally went deep into the basic level to carry out investigation and study. He visited all seven of the construction brigades, held discussion meetings with the cadres and masses, and had talks with veteran workers in work sheds. He discovered that in units where the masses had not been fully mobilized, paralysis of thinking could easily be produced and the importance of class struggle overlooked. In units where the masses had already been mobilized rashness could also be easily produced and the importance of implementing policies overlooked. He promptly called a meeting of the Party committee to carry out going education these two tendencies, carried out in the whole company a deep going education on the Party's basic line throughout the whole historical period of socialism, vigorously criticized the theory of human nature of the landlords and bourgeoisie and the theory of the dying out of the class struggle and such revisionist black goods trumpeted by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers, which further enabled everybody to understand the protracted and complex nature of class struggle.

At the same time, by conscientiously carrying out the Party's policy on education, he enabled everybody to realize that "policy and tactics are the life of the Party," and in the movement, not only must a struggle be carried out resolutely against class enemies, but the policy of the Party must also be conscientiously carried out, and a strict discrimination made as to the two different characters of the contradiction before solidarity could be achieved with the majority and a vigorous attack be carried out against the small handful of class enemies. Because of its timely elimination of interferences of various right and "Left" tendencies, the Party committee of this company has effectively set in motion the healthy development of the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement throughout the company and brought about a further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches "This change in world outlook is something fundamental." The Party committee of this company from its personal experience has realized that whether to maintain the two-point theory or to carry out the one-point theory is a major question concerning what kind of class outlook and methodology is employed in observing and transforming the world. Only by consciously transforming the subjective world in the process of transforming the objective world and by overcoming various non-proletarian thinking could we consciously apply the two-point theory and continue to make revolution and advance in struggle.

One of the Party committee members who came from a worker background worked, opened up hills, dug earthwork, pushed carts and actively participated in collective labor on the worksite together with the workers. When he became a cadre he began to spend more time at the office and less time at labor. Consequently his relation with the masses was not as close as before. This change raised his awareness. He conscientiously examined the "loop hole" in his thinking, and subsequently, no matter how busy the work, he would still regularly take part in labor and from beginning to end maintained the character of the working class in himself. In work, he diligently applies the two-point theory to solving problems in revolution and production correctly.

The brigade where this committee member was located had a backward team. Because of the nihilist thinking spread by the class enemies work could not be carried out well for a long time. Some of the people felt that as this team was too backward, the best thing to do would be to disband it. This Party committee member felt that it would never do to see only the side of temporary backwardness for one must also take into account the side that contained advanced factors. He moved his belongings to a workshed of this brigade, and together with the Party branch of the brigade as well as the cadres of the team, by relying on the veteran workers and actively grasping the class struggle, strengthened political education among the young workers. After several months, a very great change took place in the features of this team and it changed from a backward to an advanced unit.

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ELECTRIC POWER

Planned Consumption of Electric Power Is Fine

- report on an investigation made in Luta municipality -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 5, 1971)

In order to meet better the needs of continuing development of industrial and agricultural production, Luta municipality began in the second half of last year to effect planned consumption of electric power for producer units.

Planned consumption of electric power means the planned and reasonable distribution of electric power for consumer units as arranged by the power generating department according to the unified planning of the Party Central Committee, under the Party's unified leadership and in accordance with the principle of showing concern for the interests of the situation as a whole, insuring power supply for the key-point units while paying simultaneous attention to the ordinary units.

Practice in the past year in Luta municipality shows that planned consumption of power has advantages. It helps in more extensively rousing the enthusiasm and initiative of the broad masses of consumer units, enabling them to effect active balance more vigorously and to harmonize the contradiction between supply and demand continuously, and insuring planned and proportionate development of industrial and agricultural production; it creates conditions for increasing power generation and minimizing power consumption and fully tapping the potentials, so as to make full and reasonable use of electric power to the greatest possible extent.

At present, a mass network of planned consumption of electric power has taken shape in Luta municipality, so that every factory consumes electric power in a planned manner and electric power is consumed in a planned manner every day. This insures meeting the need for electric power for industrial and agricultural use and promotes the development of production.

Strengthen the Party's Unified Leadership, Bring into Full Play Enthusiasm from Two Sources

The industry of power generation involves a very extensive scope. People describe the industry of power generation as "a string which links all houses together and which is indispensable to all lines of trade." The practice of planned consumption of electric power affects every line of trade and every producer unit. Therefore, to make a success of this job, we must obey Chairman Mao's teaching, "Let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning," bring into full play the enthusiasm

from two sources and criticize and repudiate the "dictatorship of stereotypes" which represses the enthusiasm of the localities.

Last year, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Luta municipality went further to rouse the broad revolutionary masses of the electric power bureau to go on criticizing and repudiating penetratingly the pernicious influence of the "dictatorship of stereotypes" in the power generating departments, thereby pushing forward the victorious development of the planned consumption of electric power. To strengthen leadership, they not only put the planned consumption of electric power on the agenda of important business, but also changed the power generating departments in the whole municipality, which formerly took care only of power supply, into units in charge of unified supervision of generation, supply, consumption and economy of electric power and also business management, thereby creating conditions for better enforcement of planned consumption of electric power.

Under the unified leadership of the Party committees at various levels, the industrial bureaus and the factories and mining enterprises at the municipal, ch'u, hsien and commune levels set up "three-in-one" offices or groups for supervising planned consumption of electric power, thus forming a network in which the higher level was combined with the lower level, the electrical departments were combined with the producer units and the special personnel were combined with the broad masses in carrying out the planned consumption of electric power. This enabled every basic-level unit to carry out planned consumption of electric power. A new atmosphere of "all taking a hand in supervising consumption of electric power" and "consuming electric power in a planned manner" emerged very quickly in the whole municipality.

In order to achieve more reasonable and better results in planned consumption of electric power, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Luta made reasonable readjustment of the production hours of some industrial departments, factories and mining enterprises in accordance with the principle of insuring the power supply for key units, drawing a unified plan with due consideration for all parties concerned, and making proper arrangements. Perseveringly proceeding from the interests of the situation as a whole, many units actively rearranged their production shifts and their time of study and rest in such a way that they would not use electric power when power consumption was at its peak in the municipality, so as to minimize the load of electric power. As a result, the rate of the load of daily power consumption in the whole municipality increased from 85 percent to 93 percent and reached the highest level of 97 percent, creating the best level ever recorded in the history of Luta area.

Extensively Rousing the Masses to March Toward Production in Depth and in Breadth

In the course of carrying out the work on planned consumption of electric power, Luta municipal electric power bureau paid particular attention

to extensively and penetratingly rousing the masses. Under the leadership of the municipal Party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee, it did propaganda among the broad masses of factories, villages, schools and in the neighborhoods and roused and organized them by means of newspapers, broadcasts, magic lanterns, special posters of mass criticism, and "talk-about-application" meetings, thereby further exploiting the enthusiasm and initiative of the broad masses of the electric power consumer units in increasing power generation and minimizing power consumption. Its comrades racked their brains trying to think of methods for vigorously conducting technical innovations and rebuilding old equipment, so as to march toward production in depth and in breadth and to strive to "increase production while economizing power consumption and to economize power consumption while insuring increase in production."

The workers of Talien Paint Factory vigorously conducted technological reform and self-reliantly made two pulverizing machines as a substitute for 21 sets of foreign equipment, increasing the production efficiency of various kinds of products by a range from some ten times to 100 times. Consumption of electric power by the whole factory was reduced by almost 50 percent.

The workers engaged in different procedures of work in Chinchou Weaving Mill worked with united effort to innovate the big pneumatic pump, to install a new big heat-treatment electric furnace in place of the old one, to improve the line of power supply and to readjust the transformer equipment, saving more than 2.6 million kilowatt-hours of electric power in a year for the state.

Because the enthusiasm and the initiative of the masses in economizing the consumption of electric power had been roused extensively, more than 250 million kilowatt-hours of electric power was saved in the past year in Luta municipality, creating greater wealth for the state.

While adopting various possible means to save consumption of electric power, the broad masses of workers in Luta municipality vigorously conducted multi-purpose utilization with reference to the characteristics of production in their factories and extensively broadened the sources of electric power. By making use of surplus heat, exhaust gas, foul water, the tides, the electricity generated in the trial operation of diesel engines, and the fall of water in the waterworks, and by various other means, they established 48 small power plants, which generated a total of more than 300,000 kilowatt-hours of power a day, thereby reducing the load on the principal electric power networks in the municipality and making contributions toward promoting industrial and agricultural production.

Perseveringly and Tightly Grasp the Fundamentals, Train a Revolutionized Contingent of Electrical Workers

The revolutionary committee of Luta municipal electric power bureau has learned from practice: To insure a successful practice of the planned

consumption of electrical power and to carry on this practice permanently, it is necessary to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to train a revolutionized contingent of electrical workers.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "The question of 'for whom'? is fundamental; it is a question of principle," the revolutionary committee of the electric power bureau tightly grasped the fundamental question of "for whom?" and constantly organized the revolutionary workers and staff members of the whole bureau to make a serious living study and application of the "three constantly read articles" and vigorously remolded their world outlook. The broad masses of electrical workers and the staff members tried to detect any danger and find out its causes with reference to the various expressions of the failure of the electrical department to actively promote the development of industrial and agricultural production in the past, thereby continuously raising their consciousness in line struggle and their consciousness in wholeheartedly serving industrial and agricultural production. They adopted all possible means to meet the demands of power supply in industrial and agricultural production.

The revolutionary committee of the electric power bureau constantly organized the revolutionized workers and staff members to go out of their power plants and into the factories and mining enterprises where they on the one hand helped these units carry out the mass movement of running power generation stations and saving electric power and listened modestly to their demands and opinions in the electrical departments and, on the other hand, participated in productive labor and promoted ideological revolutionization. The personnel of this bureau who were responsible for readjustment imposed on themselves the high demand of "whole" and "complete" service for the people. Adopting the method of "inviting in and going out," they actively enquired into the conditions of production and the technological procedures of various factories and mining enterprises and mastered the laws of electric power consumption, thereby laying a good foundation for their work of readjustment. They realized that the target of power consumption was a lifeless thing while the conditions of production kept changing. As a result, they succeeded in "readjusting the lifeless target in a living way." They maintained close ties with the more than 100 units in the municipality which consumed over 5,000 kilowatt-hours of power a day. They "made arduous efforts to enquire into the conditions, to analyze the problems and to regulate power consumption," continued to organize a new balance between supply and demand, and strove to make a success of power consumption without surpassing the target, without surplus and without waste in the whole municipality.

- NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter

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Strengthen the Overall Viewpoint, Make a Success of Planned Consumption of Electric Power

by

Chiang Lei (江雷)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, Sept. 5, 1971)

In our country, power generation is developing rapidly, but the volume of power consumption by various departments of the national economy also is increasing rapidly, so that in some localities there has emerged the contradiction that power supply cannot meet the demand for the time being. This state of affairs marks, first of all, the highly favorable situation of a big increase in industrial and agricultural production in our country. Meanwhile, it requires us to resolve this contradiction as quickly as possible, so as to push forward the more brisk development of industrial and agricultural production.

"A constant process of readjustment through state planning is needed to deal with the contradiction between production and the needs of society, which will long remain as an objective reality." It is precisely on the basis of this teaching of Chairman Mao's that Luta municipality and some other localities in Liaoning province practice planned consumption of electric power and pay attention to readjusting contradictions, thereby promoting production. Planned consumption of electric power means that the electrical departments, under the unified leadership of the local Party committees, generate and supply more electrical power and insure the quality of power supply; the units which consume electric power must make planned, reasonable and economical use of electric power. The practice of planned consumption of electric power is a common duty of the power generating departments and the departments which consume electric power. Only by criticizing various kinds of erroneous ideas can they work with united effort and carry out this work really effectively.

The power generating departments must criticize the simple business viewpoint of "paying greater attention to power generation than to power supply and taking no care of power consumption"; they must criticize the style of making no difference between the key consumer units and the ordinary consumer units and between the units which urgently need power supply and those which do not need it so urgently, and the style of doing no ideological work and behaving as an "official court of power supply" which "limits power consumption by just closing its gates." They must have a sense of political responsibility to a high degree and enthusiastically serve industrial and agricultural production. They must insure power supply for the key consumer units and make overall arrangements with due consideration for all parties concerned.

The power generating departments of Luta municipality precisely acted in this way. They criticized the erroneous ideas and raised the workers' consciousness of the line. In the course of practicing planned consumption

of electric power, they adopted all possible means to innovate upon equipment so as to increase power generation and supply. On the other hand, they roused the masses to make use of the surplus heat and exhaust gas and to set up small power stations, thereby minimizing consumption and broadening the sources. The whole municipality saved more than 250 million kilowatt-hours of electric power in the past year and used it to create greater wealth for the state.

This good experience of the power generating departments in Luta municipality deserves to be learned by the power generating departments in other localities.

The power consumer units must strengthen their concept of the situation as a whole and overcome departmentalism. Those people who say that the practice of planned consumption of electric power and the readjustment of the time of power consumption "impede production and affect everyday life" are holding a one-sided viewpoint; those people who say that "output should vary in proportion to the volume of power supply" and "power supply decides output" are holding a metaphysical viewpoint. People who hold these viewpoints do not proceed from the interests of the situation as a whole but from the point of departmentalism; they only see the role played by electric power in production and do not see the active role played by man in production.

The advanced experience of Nanp'iao mining bureau in Liaoning province serves as a forceful criticism against these erroenous ideas. The volume of electric power saved last year by this bureau was 50 percent of the annual volume of power consumption in the past, and the output of raw coal increased by 64.5 percent as compared with that of 1969. This meant economy in electric power and increase in production.

Facts show that the practice of planned consumption of electric power does not "impede production and affect everyday life" and it does not mean that "output should vary in proportion to the volume of power supply." On the contrary, electric power has been economized and production increased. The factories and mining enterprises in other localities should make strenuous efforts to achieve step by step what Nanp'iao mining bureau has achieved.

The practice of Luta municipality, Nanp'iao mining bureau and other localities and units also tells us one thing: To make a success of the planned consumption of electric power, we must criticize and repudiate the tendency of relying on a few people alone to count the figures, grasp the target and work in solitude. We must fully rouse the masses and bring their enthusiasm and initiative into play. The workers are the builders of social wealth. They know very well that one kilowatt-hour of electric power is obtained after much hard work. They not only have the political consciousness of practicing economy in power consumption but also have the practical skills of stopping the leakages and reducing the loss of electric power.

Nanp'iao mining bureau was able last year to save a volume of electric power equal to half of the volume of electric power consumed in a whole year in the past because the workers adopted all possible means to carry out

technical innovation and to reduce the loss of electric power. Similarly, Peking municipality was able last year to save 500 million kilowatt-hours of electric power, which was equal to the volume of electric power generated by a medium-sized power plant in a year, because the broad masses had been roused to use their brains to think of methods.

Facts show that there is enormous potential in the planned consumption of electric power. So long as we seriously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and fully rely on the broad masses, we can definitely achieve greater successes in the planned consumption of electric power and the ever greater generation of electric power can definitely play a bigger role in the national economy.

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RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

Mr. Chang Shuang-chao, Confidential Secretary of Chiang Gang's Bogus Taiwan Provincial Department of Finance Crosses Over, Is Given Warm Reception by Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1971)

mr. chang shuang-chao, confidential secretary of the bogus taiwan provincial department of finance of the chiang kai-shek gang, today returned by air to peking, the capital of the motherland. inspired by the excellent situation in china and abroad and dissatisfied with the reactionary rule of the chiang gang, he refused to go back to taiwan and courageously forsook the darkness and crossed over to the brightness after he finished his post-retained study in the united states.

mr. chang shuang-chao was given a warm welcome and reception by the government upon his return to peking. he was met at the airport by kao fu-yu, deputy director of the bureau of government offices administration of the state council, and leading members of other departments concerned, including ho kuang-chieh. they cordially shook hands with him when he stepped down from the plane, and praised him for his patriotic action of crossing over.

before leaving the airport, mr. chang shuang-chao said: "i am deeply moved today by being back in peking, the capital of the motherland, and by the warm reception the people's government gave me. i feel boundlessly proud that our socialist motherland is thriving under the wise leadership of chairman mao."

he condemned u.s. imperialism for the criminal action of forcibly occupying taiwan and trying to create "two chinas". he said: "the dark rule of the u.s. and chiang reactionaries is arousing growing discontent among the people in taiwan, who are awakening. taiwan will certainly return to the embrace of the motherland."

chang ching-chao, cousin of mr. chang shuang-chao, came specially to peking from hunan province and went to the airport today to greet him.

with solicitude and help of the government, mr. chang shuang-chao's father chang yu-pu and nephew chang chiu-yuan arrived in peking by train today specially for the occasion from moshih commune in shihmen county, hunan province. mr. chang shuang-chao met them at the railway station in the company of personnel of the bureau of government offices administration of the state council. 76-year old chang yu-pu is a recipient of old-age amenities provided by the production team under the "five guarantees" family system (under this system, the aged, the infirm, old widows or widowers and orphans are taken good care of by the people's commune in five ways -- food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses). he has enjoyed good care given by the people's commune for many years. on meeting his son, chang yu-pu was touched and said: "thanks to the communist party i live happily for more than twenty years. we owe our reunion to the wise leadership of chairman mao and the communist party."

making a stop-over in shanghai on his way to peking, mr. chang shuang-chao was welcomed and seen off at the airport by leading members of the departments concerned of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

PLA

Battle in Snowstorm to Rescue PLA Men

(NCNA-English Hailar, Sept. 5, 1971)

herdsmen of various nationalities rescued 21 fighters of the people's liberation army in the biggest snowstorm in a century which hit the hulunbuir grasslands on china's northern frontier earlier this year. this is being told here as a stirring story of the warm relations between the p.l.a. and the masses.

the 21 p.l.a. fighters and commanders were on field duty when the storm whipped through the vast grasslands on march 28. they lost their way in the blinding snow which threatened to bury them alive.

people of all nationalities in this area were alarmed by the news. the hulunbuir league revolutionary committee, a p.l.a. unit stationed in the area and three other organizations promptly set up an emergency rescue headquarters to mobilize all forces to find the missing p.l.a. men.

as soon as the revolutionary committee of the evenki autonomous banner got the news, its office was crowded with volunteers for searching parties. poor and lower-middle herdsmen of five nationalities were organized and rode out into the storm. tractor drivers from a road-building team joined them with their machines. and other people in the area also went into action.

meanwhile, the danger to the trapped men worsened. the groups in which they were organized lost contact with each other in the raging storm. but each group remained a tenacious fighting collective and kept on battling.

the largest group, 15 men, advanced tenaciously in the teeth of the storm that grew stronger each passing minute, and taking away their breath. united round the temporary party group, they were determined to fight out and return to their posts.

as night fell, the 15 men were still pressing ahead. one comrade fell into a snow drift. the others hastily removed the snow with their hands and pulled him up. deputy battalion commander chi teh-shun recalled chairman mao's teaching: "our cadres must show concern for every soldier". he thought: "the party has entrusted these comrades to me and i must get them back safe and sound." if they kept on going after dark, they might be scattered by the storm or buried in snowdrifts. chi teh-shun called a party meeting which decided to halt until dawn. the freezing cold made it necessary for them to keep awake and moving about all night long. this was hard after the day's struggle with the snowstorm. but the p.l.a. men, armed with mao tsetung thought, were in high spirits. chi teh-shun led them in reciting chairman mao's three constantly read articles, and told them stories of heroes on the long march and during the revolutionary wars. party members stood windward to protect their comrades from the snow.

mao tsetung thought and the examples of revolutionary heroes gave them great strength and encouraged them to fight the cold. at daybreak, they marched on.

at the same time, the local people were fighting the snowstorm to rescue their kinsmen. chairman chou of the shengyang people's commune revolutionary committee and another driver drove a tractor on the snow-covered grassland trying to find them. the road was buried in snow, and the tractor had great difficulty in advancing over snow drifts. the driver leaned out to see better and keep to the right course. the wind blew so hard that his eyes became swollen and tears streamed down. but he did not care. the 21 armymen were close friends of the commune members. they often came on horse back to visit all the herdsmen families and disseminate mao tsetung thought among them. in their spare time, they would help the herdsmen milk cows, shear the sheep and collecting grass for fodder. they took the difficulties of the herdsmen as their own and helped overcome them. all this increased the determination of the herdsmen to find them.

paleteng, a poor mongolian herdsman of hsinimotung commune led a rescue team made up of poor and lower-middle herdsmen of five nationalities' in the evenki autonomous banner. with the class sufferings of the old society in mind and boundless class feelings for p.l.a. men, he advanced valiantly. suddenly he was brought to a halt by a wide gully. if they bypassed it, they would lose time. and there was the danger of their being trapped in deep snow if they rode across. paleteng shouted: "comrades, gallop exclamation" he whipped up his horse and crossed the gully. the others followed. they suddenly made out a few indistinct figures in the storm. they rode ahead and found 15 people, the very soldiers that they had been looking for. they quickly took off their own mongolian robes to give the soldiers and made them drink jinseng wine they prepared for them. seeing the people who had braved great danger to save them, the soldiers did not know what to say, and tears welled up their eyes. they shouted again and again: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

the six other soldiers were found after 28 hours of hard struggle.

these 21 commanders and fighters have now recovered their health and returned to their fighting posts.

FERTILIZER

East China Province Expands Small Chemical Fertilizer Industry

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 6, 1971)

kiangsu province on the yangtze river delta, one of china's major grain and cotton growing areas, expects to have at least one small chemical fertilizer plant for each of its counties by the end of this year.

since 1958, the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in the province have worked vigorously to expand the local small chemical fertilizer industry along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. fiftyseven small chemical fertilizer plants have been completed and 15 more are expected to go into operation before the end of this year.

the amount of chemical fertilizer applied to each hectare of farmland in the province last year was about eleven times that in 1957, or four times the 1965 figure. this was one of the factors contributing to the rapid increase of kiangsu's grain and cotton output.

until 1958, kiangsu had depended entirely on the state for the supply of chemical fertilizer. locally produced chemical fertilizer now accounts for 60 per cent of the total applied in the province.

kiangsu's local chemical fertilizer industry has grown in the course of a fierce struggle between the two lines. encouraged by chairman mao's policy of building big, medium-sized and small enterprises simultaneously and of industry supporting agriculture, the revolutionary masses of the province began preparing to build small chemical fertilizer plants in 1958. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents opposed the policy. they alleged that in the development of the nitrogenous fertilizer industry "it is feasible to build big, and not small, enterprises. this is an objective law". they said, "it's not worthwhile to build small plants at the expense of the big ones."

the revolutionary masses of kiangsu persisted in following chairman mao's teachings and firmly resisted liu shao-chi's erroneous line. smashing all fetishes and overcoming every difficulty, they completed the first small chemical fertilizer plant of the province in 1960. the adoption of methods of china's own devising simplified the production process and reduced the amount of equipment and the consumption of raw material and power. its investment for each ton of synthetic ammonium, in terms of production capacity, was only half that of a big plant.

the success fired the revolutionary masses with increasing enthusiasm to build more. twelve new plants were already in operation at the county level at the end of 1965.

most of the workers come from poor and lower-middle peasant families, who did not know how to produce chemical fertilizer. but they refused to bow to the reactionary bourgeois technical "authorities" who tried to scare them by exaggerating the danger in making nitrogenous fertilizer. relying on their collective wisdom and strength, they studied assiduously and soon learned the technique in the course of work.

kiangsu's first small chemical fertilizer plant, built in tanyang, is an example. most of its leading cadres and workers come from among the peasants. being not very skilled at first, they sometimes jammed the valves of the pipeline. the workers, revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres co-operated in making experiments and soon collected more than 20,000 data. through repeated analyses and practice, they mastered the operation and solved the problem. ching liu-fa, a peasant operator of the high-pressure compressor, rapidly learned not only the structure of the machine and the functions of its parts, but also how to maintain as well as operate it.

the plant has trained for the later plants large numbers of technicians and skilled workers, who in their turn have helped to train still more. the province now have more than 20,000 skilled workers to man its small chemical fertilizer plants.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has opened wider prospects for the small chemical fertilizer industry. following chairman mao's great teaching "let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning", the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee has actively supported the development of local medium-sized and small industries serving agriculture. in the five years 1966-70, the province built 45 small chemical fertilizer plants and increased its output of synthetic ammonium more than threefold. over half of the funds was raised locally and by far the greater part of the equipment was produced by local plants.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the workers have introduced many technical innovations to improve production. these included a new-type ammonia converter which increases output by 50-70 per cent compared with the old type, and the use of coal dust in producing gas at less cost.

under unified planning by the provincial revolutionary committee, dozens of general machinery plants have co-operated in producing equipment for the chemical industry. kiangsu has also built 12 specialized machine-building plants and trained large numbers of designers and building workers for this purpose.

the revolutionary workers of the provincial small chemical fertilizer industry, holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, are deepening the movement "in industry, learn from taching" and working energetically to fulfil the 1971 state plan.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

China Dance Drama Troupe Leaves for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe left here for tirana by special plane on the morning of september 4 for a performance tour of albania on invitation.

the touring party numbers over 200. the head of the troupe is chou chiu-yen, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and deputy heads are liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan. after its visit to albania, the troupe will continue its performance tour of romania, yugoslavia and some western european countries.

the troupe will present the modern revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl" and the piano concerto "the yellow river". the principal artistes are liu ching-tang, hsuen ching-hua, sung shen, yu lei-ti, li hsin-ying, wang kuo-hua, tsai li-chen and chang chun-tseng; the conductors are han chung-chieh and wang jo-chung, and the pianist is yin cheng-chung. the secretary general of the troupe is chin chang-ju and the deputy secretaries general are chou liang and hsu yuan.

on its departure from peking the day before yesterday, the troupe was seen off at the airport by xhorxhi roco, albanian ambassador to china; aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china; vinko trcek, counsellor of the yugoslav embassy in peking; charles malo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the french embassy in peking; and richard samuel, charge d'affaires ad interim of the office of the british charge d'affaires in peking.

present at the airport were wu teh, member of the cultural group of the state council and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; members of the cultural group of the state council liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien and hao liang; vice-foreign minister li yao-wen; department directors and deputy directors of the foreign ministry yu chan, wang hai-jung, hu shu-tu and hsiao teh; and leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang kuo-chuan, ting hsi-lin and wu hsiao-ta; as well as several hundred representatives of the art and literary circles of the chinese capital.

on leaving peking, the revolutionary art and literary workers of the troupe said happily that through the performance tour they would modestly learn from the people of various countries and contribute to the promotion and strengthening of the friendship between the chinese people and the people of various countries.

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

China Dance Drama Troupe Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 5, 1971)

The China Dance Drama troupe with Chou Chiu-yen, secretary general of the Chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, as head and Liu Ching-tang and Liao Ke-yuan as deputy heads arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a friendly performance tour.

The troupe was warmly welcomed at the airport by Mantho Bala, chairman of the committee of culture and arts and vice-minister of education and culture, of Albania, Misto Treska, chairman of the Albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, Vita Advami, secretary of the Tirana district committee of the Albanian party of labour, Siri Carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, Sterio Spase, vice-chairman of the Albanian-Chinese friendship society, Vangjel Meniti, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of the Tirana district, Namide Stringa, secretary of the Albanian writers and artists union, Jakup Mato, vice-chairman of the committee of culture and arts, Kristaq Nodari, director of the foreign department of the ministry of education and culture, Koco Vasili, director of the opera and ballet theatre, as well as several hundred Albanian cultural workers and students of artistic schools.

Hsia Hsiu-feng, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other staff members, of the Chinese embassy in Albania were also present.

Today, a huge portrait of comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, and a huge portrait of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, were put up on the building of the airport adorned with red flags. There was a streamer inscribed in Albanian and Chinese: "Welcome you, distinguished guests exclamation"

As the special planes of the troupe landed at the airport, warm applause and cheers of "Enver-Mao Tsetung" burst out from the welcoming masses. Albanian cultural and art workers, brimming with enthusiasm, sang Albanian and Chinese revolutionary songs. Young pioneers presented bouquets to the Chinese comrades. The Chinese and Albanian cultural and art comrades-in-arms warmly shook hands with and embraced each other, cordially exchanged greetings and posed for photos.

A banquet was given this evening by Mantho Bala in honour of all members of the China Dance Drama troupe.

Comrade Mantho Bala and comrade Chou Chiu-yen proposed toasts at the banquet. They wished the militant friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples and cultural and art workers would be strengthened and developed incessantly. The guests and hosts repeatedly toasted to the good health and longevity of comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, and to the good health and longevity of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people.

The banquet proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Algeria for Home

(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 4, 1971)

the chinese government delegation headed by jen pu-chai, vice-minister of building, left here for home today after concluding its visit to algeria.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by abdel aziz manamani, general secretary of the algerian ministry of commerce; issiak hem, adviser to the minister; cheref, director for foreign relations of the ministry of commerce.

diplomatic envoys of albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam and the kingdom of cambodia were also at the airport to see the chinese government delegation off.

present also was wei pao-shan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in algeria.

the chinese government delegation attended the opening ceremony of the 8th algiers international fair and paid a friendly visit to the country on the invitation of the algerian government.

the day after the fair opened, algerian minister of commerce layachi yaker accompanied the chinese government delegation to visit all the halls of the algerian pavilion. the rich exhibits in the pavilion demonstrated the great achievements gained by the algerian people under the leadership of chairman houari boumedienne in safeguarding their national interests and developing national economy, and gave a deep impression on the chinese government delegation. the same day, minister layachi yaker gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese government delegation.

on september 3, the algerian minister of public works and construction abdelkader zaibek and secretary of state for hydraulics mahamed arbaoui received the chinese delegation separately.

during its stay in algeria, the delegation visited some factories and educational institutions in the capital and in two other major cities of oran and constantine. it was accorded a warm welcome by local leaders and people.

the visit of the chinese government delegation has further promoted mutual understanding and relations of friendship and cooperation between china and algeria.

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Physiologist Professor Douglas Wright and Mrs. Wright Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1971)

australian physiologist professor r. douglas wright and mrs. wright arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of the academy and other organizations concerned including yuen chih-chien, wu huan-hsing and su shang-chi.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Ceylon for Home

(NCNA-English Colombo, Sept. 4, 1971)

the chinese table tennis team led by kuo lien-kang left here for home this morning after 12 days of friendly visit and matches in ceylon.

the team was warmly seen off at the airport by austin rajakaruna, director of sports to the ministry of sports of ceylon, j. dhanapala, assistant secretary to the ministry of defence and external affairs, leslie saigadoe, president of the table tennis association of ceylon, a.k. nesaratnam, m. balaji, a.l. chandrapala, and c. danail, vice-presidents of the association as well as ceylonese men and women table tennis players.

present also at the airport to see the team off were s.m. walpita, president of the ceylon-china friendship association and representatives of chinese residents in ceylon.

ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to ceylon, and embassy officials were also present.

the chinese team played its last friendly match here with ceylonese players before 2,000 people yesterday evening. william gopallawa, governor general of ceylon, was present to see the match. present also were m. perera, finance minister of ceylon, k.b. ratnayake, minister of parliamentary affairs and sports, and diplomatic envoys from a number of countries.

after the match, a closing ceremony was held at which the national anthems of china and ceylon were played.

during its stay in ceylon, the chinese table tennis team visited and had friendly matches in jaffna, kandy, talawakelle, bandarawela, galle and moratuwa. it was warmly welcomed by administrative officials and people everywhere they went.

the chinese and ceylonese players have practised together, exchanged experience with and learnt from each other. they have in this way improved their skill together and enhanced their friendship.

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

on its way to kandy on august 24, the chinese team stopped over at horagolia and laid a wreath before the tomb of former prime minister s.w.r.d. bandaranaike.

on the evening of september 1, a farewell dinner was given by the table tennis association of ceylon for the chinese table tennis team. on the following evening, the chinese table tennis team gave a dinner to thank and say good-bye to the ceylonese friends. present at the dinner were lakshman jayakody, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of defence and external affairs, r.d. senanayake, parliamentary secretary of the ministry of planning, employment and economic affairs, and other government officials.

present also at the dinner were leslei salgadoe, president of the table tennis association of ceylon, personages from sports circles, ceylonese men and women players, s.w. walpita, president of the ceylon-china friendship association, and representatives of chinese residents in ceylon.

ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to ceylon, was also present.

the dinner proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friend Ichizo Kimura Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1971)

ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association, left peking for home by air today after a visit to china. yoshikiyo hyodo, member of the association's kansai chapter who stayed in peking, also left for home today. they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned including wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, lin po and chou chi.

ichizo kimura arrived in peking on august 28 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

japanese friends in peking nobuhisa izawa, munekazu sakai and haruo miyamoto were present at the airport.

MALAYSIA

Sarawak People's Guerrillas Win Victories in Combating Enemy's "Encirclement and Suppression"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1971)

the north kalimantan people's armed forces have been growing in strength under rigorous circumstances, while smashing the enemy's successive military "encirclement and suppression" operations, according to a kuching report.

according to a recent report of the north kalimantan "news bulletin", the first detachment of the north kalimantan people's guerrillas, active in the first administrative division of sarawak, attained important successes in a number of combats in the first half of this year. according to incomplete data, the first detachment put out of action nearly 50 enemy men, including some 30 killed, in at least six engagements with the enemy between mid-march and early july. four enemy military vehicles were destroyed and a large quantity of weapons and other enemy military supplies captured.

the report said that the people's guerrillas used flexible strategy and tactics and displayed a heroic spirit in fighting the enemy. in an initiative attack on the enemy on march 19, a people's guerrilla unit laid an ambush on biawak highway for a patrol convoy of the reactionary "security forces". it killed 6 enemy troops and wounded two others. two enemy military vehicles were destroyed and a quantity of weapons and other military supplies captured. at dawn of june 4, several members of the people's guerrillas were encircled by some 300 enemy men. displaying the revolutionary spirit of fighting valiantly and defying sacrifices, the guerrilla fighters charged at the enemy, broke through the encirclement and moved to a safe place after killing or wounding eight enemy men. after having scored successive victories in counter-campaigns against the enemy "encirclement and suppression", the fighters of a certain people's guerrilla unit, active in lundu area, laid a successful ambush for an invading unit of the reactionary "security forces" on july 17 by laying mines on the way of the intruders. a number of enemy men were annihilated in this action.

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast an article on august 25, warmly praising the new victories achieved by the north kalimantan people in their revolutionary struggle.

the radio said that the north kalimantan people are a people daring to struggle and daring to win. their armed forces have waged valiant struggles against the enemy "encirclement and suppression" and won one victory after another. the malayan people, who have firmly supported the north kalimantan people's struggle, are resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with them so as to defeat completely the common enemy.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Premier Chou En-lai, Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng Meet Mozambique Liberation Front Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with all the members of the delegation of the liberation front of mozambique led by samora moises machel, president of the front.

taking part in the meeting were members of the delegation sebastiao m. mabote, pedro juma, tome eduardo, alberto sanje and sergio vieira.

present were leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned wang kuo-chuan, yuan hua-ping, wu hsiao-ta, ho kung-kai, wang yueh-hsi, chu chi-chen, hu li-peng, ting sung-tao, wang hai-yen and liu hsi-sun.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Returns to Peking After Visiting Nigeria and Other Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1971)

the chinese table tennis team led by kuo lien-kang returned here by plane today after its friendly visits to nigeria, the arab republic of egypt and ceylon.

the team was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned li ching-chuan, tsou po-hsien, wei chun-lin, su chan-pi and chien ta-yueh, and chinese table tennis players.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Speech by Chief of General Staff O Jin U at Banquet Given by Korean Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by army general o jin u, chief of general staff of the korean people's army, at the banquet given here this evening by ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china hyun jun keuk on the occasion of the visit to china of the korean military delegation led by army general o jin u:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

respected chief of general staff comrade huang yung-sheng,

dear comrades and friends,

the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea has come to the people's republic of china for a friendly visit at the invitation of comrade huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army. it has successfully concluded its work and is leaving for home tomorrow.

during its stay in your country, our delegation has been accorded an enthusiastic and comradely reception and warm welcome by the fraternal chinese people and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army. we have personally felt their militant friendship and fraternal feelings and have spent happy and very helpful days. during our visit, we were warmly received by comrade premier chou en-lai and we have held successful talks with chinese comrades in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

during our stay in china, our delegation has visited industrial enterprises in peking and many other places and chinese p.l.a. units. through our visit to shaoshan in particular, we have better acquainted ourselves with the revolutionary family of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and his revolutionary activities. this has left a deep impression on us.

in all the places we visited, we have seen tremendous achievements made by the fraternal chinese people under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the chinese communist party in the great cultural revolution aimed at smashing the scheme to restore capitalism and at strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as in the struggle of socialist construction and the building of national defence.

through our friendly meetings with commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, we have also seen the soaring fighting morale of the p.l.a. commanders and fighters. faced with increasingly blatant new war provocations perpetrated by the u.s. imperialists and japanese militarists, they are heightening revolutionary vigilance and reliably defending their socialist motherland.

during our visit we have truly felt the firm and unshakable determination of the fraternal chinese people and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters, that is, they will, like what they

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

did in the past, share weal and woe with our people and together we will fight to the end in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism; they will actively support our people in the just struggle to drive u.s. imperialism out of south korea and realize the independent unification of the fatherland.

we rejoice over the achievements of the fraternal chinese people and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters in revolution and construction as our own achievements. we sincerely wish the fraternal chinese people and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters new achievements in the struggle to carry out the resolutions of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and the fourth five-year plan and in the struggle to strengthen the national defence capability.

the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china, the chinese people and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army actively support and pledge solidarity with the korean people in their just struggle, and have given our delegation a warm welcome and reception. for this, i avail myself of this opportunity to express sincere gratitude.

comrades and friends,

the further strengthening of the friendship and unity between the peoples and between the armies of korea and china is not only in conformity with the cause of struggle of our two countries, but is also in full accord with the cause of struggle of the revolutionary asian peoples.

the friendship between the peoples and armies of korea and china is an unbreakable historical friendship forged between revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers in the flames of revolutionary struggle against imperialism. no force can undermine this militant friendship and unity that has been sealed in blood in the protracted common struggle against imperialism and has been tested, strengthened and developed in history.

the u.s. imperialists and japanese militarists should not forget the historical lessons and must face the present reality squarely and not act impetuously. should the enemy kindle the flames of adventurous war, the peoples and armies of our two countries will, as always, fight shoulder to shoulder in the same trench against the common enemy and deal it more telling blows.

we are happy that the visit to china of our military delegation has made tremendous contributions to further strengthening the militant friendship and unity established and nurtured by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung between the peoples and armies of korea and china.

in line with the programmatic tasks put forth by the great leader comrade kim il sung at the fifth congress of the korean workers' party, our people and army will fight for the complete triumph of socialism and the independent unification of our fatherland at an earlier date, and smash the new war provocations of the u.s. imperialists and the new aggressive activities of the japanese militarists revived under the aegis of u.s. imperialism, and reliably defend the eastern outpost of socialism.

dear comrades and friends,

the korean people and commanders and fighters of the people's army always treasure their friendship with the fraternal chinese people and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army.

we will, as always, hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the banner of struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism and, together with the chinese people and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, fight shoulder to shoulder through to the end in the struggle against the common enemy.

back in our fatherland, we will convey to the korean people and the people's army the active support and solidarity of the chinese people and commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army with us, and their love and friendship for the korean people and the entire korean people's army.

now i propose a toast

to the strengthening and development of the militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of korea and china,

to the health of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the close friend of the korean people, and to the health of his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao,

to the health of comrade premier chou en-lai,

to the health of chief of general staff comrade huang yung-sheng,

to the health of comrade ambassador ngo thuyen, mr. ambassador ker meas, and comrade charge d'affaires ad interim tran binh,

to the health of the military attaches of various countries, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here

exclamation

Speech by Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, at the banquet given here this evening by ambassador hyun jun keuk of the democratic people's republic of korea to china on the occasion of the visit of the korean military delegation to china:

respected comrade chief of general staff o jin u,

respected comrade commander o guk ryol,

respected comrade ambassador hyun jun keuk,

dear comrades of the korean military delegation,

comrades and friends,

we are very happy to attend this grand banquet upon invitation to joyously gather once again with our korean comrades-in-arms on the eve of departure for home of the korean military delegation led by comrade o jin u and comrade o guk ryol. just now comrade chief of general staff o jin u has spoken many warm and friendly words imbued with fraternal sentiments for our party, people and army, for which i express most sincere thanks on behalf of the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army.

during its visit in our country, the korean military delegation visited shaoshan, the home village of our great leader chairman mao. comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of china, met the comrades of the delegation and had a most cordial and friendly conversation with them. our two sides held talks, expressing the determination of the peoples and armed forces of our two countries to carry the struggle against our common enemies u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism through to the end by strengthening our unity and supporting and closely coordinating with each other. our comrades of the delegation also visited some of our cities, army units, factories, farms and places of historical interest. wherever you went, you brought us the profound fraternal friendship of the korean people and armed forces and warmly praised the achievements gained by our army and people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. your visit constitutes a powerful impetus and great encouragement to our army building along the line of revolutionization and militancy and to the industrial and agricultural production of our country and it has also made new valuable contributions to the further promotion of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armed forces of china and korea and to the cause of the common struggle of the asian peoples against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and their revival of japanese militarism. we warmly congratulate you on the complete success of your visit.

under the wise leadership of comrade premier kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader of the korean people, and the korean workers' party, the industrious and courageous korean people, holding aloft the great revolutionary banner and standing erect at the eastern outpost of struggle against imperialism, are valiantly advancing along the broad road of the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and have scored great achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. the heroic korean people's army has vigorously implemented the revolutionary principle of "converting the whole army into a cadre army, modernizing the whole army, arming the entire people and turning the whole country into a fortress," actively unfolded the "red flag" company movement, constantly enhanced its military and political training and given guidance to the training of the worker-peasant militia, thus raising its revolutionization and modernization to a new high. the korean army and people have won continuous new victories in their unremitting struggle against the aggressive schemes of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the realization of the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland. we regard every victory of the korean people and army as our own victory and as a powerful support and encouragement to us. we sincerely wish the korean people and the korean people's army new and greater achievements in their future struggles.

china and korea are linked by mountains and rivers and our two peoples, sharing weal and woe, have cemented with blood an unbreakable great friendship and militant unity through protracted revolutionary struggles. the great leader of the korean people comrade premier kim il sung has pointed out: "the peoples of our two countries, korea and china, are furthering their full preparedness so as to jointly cope with any invasion of the enemies, remaining revolutionary comrades-in-arms and fraternal allies in the future, too, as they fought victoriously in the past, sharing life and death, weal and woe in one and the same trench". the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has pointed out: "so long as u.s. imperialism refuses to give up its arrogant and unreasonable demands and its scheme to extend aggression, the only course for the chinese people is to remain determined to go on fighting side by side with the korean people." inspired by the present excellent situation of world revolution, our people and army are determined to redouble our efforts to do a good job in revolution and construction in our own country and at the same time to do our utmost to support and assist the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world. we are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the korean people and army in our common cause of opposing the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs, supporting the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and supporting the peoples of asia and the other parts of the world in their just struggles for national independence and liberation until complete victory.

dear comrades, you are leaving peking for home tomorrow. i avail myself of this opportunity to request you to convey the most cordial greetings and highest regards of the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army to the korean people and the korean people's army when you are back in your fatherland.

now i propose a toast

to the blood-cemented revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armed forces of china and korea,

to the health and long life of comrade premier kim il sung, the korean people's great leader and the chinese people's close friend,

to the health of comrade president choi yong kun,

to the health of minister of national defence comrade choi hyun,

to the health of chief of general staff comrade o jin u,

to the health of comrade commander o guk ryol,

to the health of comrade ambassador hyun jun keuk,

to the health of all the other comrades of the korean military delegation,

to the health of comrade ambassador ngo thuyen,

to the health of mr. ambassador ker meas,

to the health of comrade charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh,

to the health of the military attaches present, and

to the health of all our comrades and friends present
exclamation

Korean Military Delegation Visits Chairman Mao's Home Village

(NCNA-English Changsha, Sept. 5, 1971)

the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army, as its leader, and lieutenant general o guk ryol, commander of the air force of the korean people's army, as its deputy leader, made a special trip yesterday to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

they were accompanied by li tso-peng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; pu chan-ya, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, first political commissar of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command and secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee; cheng chi-wen, deputy commander of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command; and others.

when delegation leader o jin u, deputy delegation leader o guk ryol and the other korean comrades-in-arms drove in shaoshan yesterday morning, mao tse-tu, first secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the shaoshan area and chairman of the area revolutionary committee; hsu ching-yen and ma yu-ching, deputy secretaries of the c.p.c. shaoshan area committee and leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed there; and others pressed forward and warmly shook hands with them. p.l.a. commanders and fighters and revolutionary people lined the highway, waved flowers and colourful scarves and beat drums and gongs as a token of respect for the korean comrades-in-arms. they cheered: "long live premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation"

the korean comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. they had photos taken with the chinese comrades accompanying them before chairman mao's birthplace. at the end of their visit, they presented the shaoshan area with a silk banner inscribed with "long live the everlasting friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples and between the armies of korea and china exclamation". delegation leader o jin u wrote in the visitors' book: "long live the great friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples and between the armies of korea and china in the struggle against imperialism exclamation long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people and the close friend of the korean people exclamation"

the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet yesterday evening to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms. hua kuo-feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and acting chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and delegation leader o jin u spoke at the banquet, wishing that the peoples and armies of china and korea would always unite together, fight together and win victory together in the common struggle against imperialism.

the korean comrades-in-arms arrived in changsha from peking by air yesterday morning and left for wuhan today in the company of comrade li tso-peng and deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the national defence ministry yin tso-chen. upon their arrival in and departure from changsha, the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by leading party, government and army comrades of hunan province and changsha city hua kuo-feng, pu chan-ya, cheng chi-wen and others.

Korean Military Delegation Returns to Peking After Visiting Wuhan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1971)

the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea returned to peking by special plane today after visiting wuhan. the leader of the delegation is army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the party central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army, and its deputy leader is lieutenant general o guk ryol, commander of the k.p.a. air force. the delegation returned here in the company of li tso-peng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

the delegation arrived in wuhan from changsha by special plane on the fifth. yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, also accompanied the delegation on the visit.

upon their arrival in and departure from wuhan, chief of general staff o jin u, air force commander o guk ryol and other korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by tseng ssu-yu, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the hupeh provincial committee of the c.p.c., chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. wuhan units; liu feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, second secretary of the hupeh provincial committee of the c.p.c., vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. wuhan units; and other leading local party, government and army comrades li hua-min, li kuang-chun, pan chen-wu, chiang yi, hsiao chien and fang ming, as well as nearly 2,000 commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in wuhan, militiamen and revolutionary people. the people beat drums and cymbals, waved the national flags of china and korea and danced happily to greet the korean comrades-in-arms.

comrade tseng ssu-yu gave a banquet yesterday evening to warmly welcome chief of general staff o jin u, air force commander o guk ryol and members of the delegation. deputy chief of general staff li tso-peng attended the banquet. comrade tseng ssu-yu and chief of general staff o jin u spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean peoples and armies. they heartily wished the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung good health and a long life. they heartily wished the chinese people's great leader chairman mao good health and a long life. they also wished constant strengthening and development of the blood-sealed revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean peoples and armies in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. after the banquet the distinguished korean guests attended a soiree and saw a performance of revolutionary acrobatics.

the delegation presented a silk banner to the local units of the p.l.a. during its stay in wuhan. the korean comrades-in-arms also visited the wuchang shipyards and the yangtze river bridge at wuhan in the company of comrades li tso-peng, tseng ssu-yu, liu feng and others.

Comrades Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso Continue Talks with Korean Military Delegation Led by Comrades O Jin U and O Guk Ryol

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1971)

huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff, continued talks here this afternoon in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere with the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the party central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army, as its leader and lieutenant general o guk ryol, commander of the k.p.a. air force, as its deputy leader.

taking part in the talks on the korean side were lieutenant general kim gwang jin, commander of the k.p.a. artillery; major general choe chang hwan, commander of the k.p.a. naval force, and other members of the delegation.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members of the chinese people's liberation army and other departments concerned fang yi, li chiang, han nien-lung, yen chung-chuan, chang ta-chih, li chia-yi, yuan hua-ping, tsai hung-chiang, yin tso-chen and chu pei-chang.

Chinese Gymnastics Team Returns to Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1971)

the chinese gymnastics team returned to peking by train this morning after a visit to the fraternal neighbouring country the democratic people's republic of korea. the team has brought with it the feelings of comrades-in-arms of the korean people for the chinese people.

scores of chinese sportsmen met the gymnasts at the railway station. the gymnasts told them about the excellent impressions they acquired during their visit. they said: "during our visit to korea, the korean people and sportsmen treated us as their brothers and sisters who were home to call on relatives. they gave us cordial reception and warm welcome wherever we went. we are inspired by such profound militant friendship between the people of china and korea."

present at the railway station to meet the team were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned including li ching-chuan, lu ting, tsou po-hsien and wei chun-lin.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1971)

a chinese workers' delegation with chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, as its leader and chin tsu-min, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and standing committee member of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee, as its deputy leader, left here for pyongyang by train this afternoon. the delegation will attend the celebrations of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea and pay a friendly visit at the invitation of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions of korea.

members of the delegation are li ching-shan, member of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of revolutionary workers of tiehling administrative region; ho hsiu-chin, woman worker of the spare parts branch factory of the peking tungfanghung motor vehicle plant; and hu yao-fen, woman worker of the shanghai number two clock factory.

present at the railway station to see the delegation off were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; as well as leading members of other organizations concerned including shen chien, yang yu-heng, chang hsiang-shan, mao pao-chung and wang hsiao-yi.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking kim jai suk were present.

Korean Ministry of Culture Gives Banquet in Honor of Peking Opera Troupe

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 4, 1971)

the ministry of culture of the democratic people's republic of korea gave a banquet in the okryu hall this evening to extend warm welcome to the peking opera troupe of peking with tien kuang-wen as head and tan yuan-shou as deputy head on a performance tour in korea.

present at the banquet were: pak yong sin, minister of culture; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; li myon sang, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of literary and art union; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; li jae song, vice-director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; and others.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and tai lu, counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present.

minister pak yong sin and head of the troupe tien kuang-wen spoke at the banquet.

comrade pak yong sin praised the chinese people rallying closely around the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung as the leader and comrade lin piao as the deputy leader for the great successes they are achieving in revolution and construction. she said: "the revolutionary chinese people and art and literary workers with a long tradition of national culture are further steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and are achieving tremendous successes in creating proletarian culture and art."

she said: "our people regard this achievement of the chinese people and art and literary workers as our own and are heartily glad of it. we warmly wish them greater achievements in the future."

she went on: "the chinese people are our close friendly neighbours and dear brothers fighting shoulder to shoulder together with us against our common enemy. we treasure the friendship and solidarity with the chinese people and will make every effort to strengthen and develop this friendship and solidarity."

concluding her speech, she proposed toasts to the strengthening and development of the blood-cemented friendship and solidarity of the korean and chinese people, to the health of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and close friend of the korean people, to the health of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people, and to the health of comrade lin piao.

comrade tien kuang-wen expressed whole-hearted thanks for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded by the korean people and korean art and literary workers. he said: "the heroic korean people under the brilliant leadership of their great leader premier kim il sung and inspired by the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea, have won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction

with firm revolutionary will and in heroic fighting posture." he added: "we are insoired by and elated at the great victories achieved by the heroic korean people and heartily wish you fresh and greater victories in future struggle."

he warmly congratulated the revolutionary korean art and literary workers on their outstanding successes achieved under the guidance of the thinking on revolutionary literature and art of their great leader premier kim il sung.

he expressed the desire to learn from the heroic korean people and the korean art and literary workers. he believed that through this visit, the revolutionary friendship between the peoples and art and literary workers of the two countries will be further consolidated and developed.

finally, he proposed toasts to the blood-cemented revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and art and literary workers of the two countries, to the health of premier comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people, and to the health of president choi yong kun.

at the banquet, artists of the two countries repeatedly toasted to the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and art and literary workers of the two countries.

the banquet proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Korean Journalists' Delegation Visits Liaoning Province

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 6, 1971)

the korean journalists' delegation led by kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency, left here for peking this afternoon after paying a visit to the northeast china province of liaoning in the company of chang cheng-teh, leading member of the hsinhua news agency, and yao yuan-fang of the "liberation army daily".

the distinguished korean guests were given a very warm welcome by the people of liaoning. when they arrived in shenyang on august 31, they were warmly greeted at the airport by leading comrades of the liaoning provincial and shenyang municipal revolutionary committees and the departments concerned, including yang chi, wei feng-ying, yin tsan-chen, hua wen, li fan-ching and tung hsi-wen, and leading members of the local press and several hundred revolutionary people.

that afternoon chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee and chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, met and had a most cordial and friendly talk with delegation leader kim song gol and all the comrades on the delegation.

the delegation was honoured at a banquet given by the c.p.c. liaoning provincial committee and the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee in the evening. present were comrade

chen hsi-lien and other leading party and government comrades of liaoning province and shenyang city, including li po-chiu and yang chun-fu.

the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean peoples. comrade chen hsi-lien and delegation leader kim song gol spoke, stating that the chinese and korean peoples would always unite, fight and win victory together in the struggle against their common enemy.

the korean journalists' delegation visited the shenyang no. 3 machine tool plant, the anshan iron smelting plant and other factories. in shenyang the korean comrades had a discussion with wei feng-ying, li su-wen and other activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

they also had a discussion with combat heroes of the former chinese people's volunteers and family members of c.p.v. martyrs, and workers and poor and lower-middle peasants who personally suffered from the oppression by japanese imperialism. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms indicted the heinous crimes committed by u.s. and japanese imperialism, and voiced their determination to keep up revolutionary vigilance and thoroughly smash the criminal plots of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism to direct the spearhead of aggression against the chinese and korean peoples.

the korean journalists' delegation arrived in luta city yesterday in the company of yin tsan-chen, a standing committee member of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee. the guests visited a factory, people's communes, a harbour, a store and a primary school there.

when they left luta today, the korean comrades were given a warm send-off at the airport by comrade yin tsan-chen and local party and government leading members tseng yu and yang kuo-hsi, and hundreds of revolutionary people.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

China Dance Drama Troupe Stops Over in Bucharest on Way to Tirana

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 5, 1971)

the china dance drama troupe with chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, as head and liu ching-tang and tiao ke-yuan as deputy heads made a brief stop-over here at noon today on its way to albania by special plane for a friendly performance tour, and was enthusiastically received by the romanian departments concerned.

present at the airport to receive the troupe were: ion brad, vice-minister of the romanian state committee for culture and art, and octav enigarescu, director of the romanian opera theatre.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were present.

nikola profi, albanian ambassador to romania, and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Visit to Shanghai and Other Places

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1971)

the government delegation of the kingdom of sweden led by rune johansson, minister of industry, left here by special plane today for a visit to shanghai and other places.

during the delegation's stay in peking, chien chih-kuang, chinese minister of light industry, and leading members of other departments concerned chou tzu-chien, sun hsiao-feng, chen wei-chi and hao meng-pi held talks with minister rune johansson and the members of the delegation. pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, also held talks with minister rune jonansson and others.

swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg gave a banquet yesterday on the occasion of the delegation's visit to china to entertain leading members of the chinese departments concerned.

while in peking, the delegation visited the peking general petro-chemical works, the historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the palace museum and other places of historical interest.

the distinguished swedish guests were seen off at the airport today by leading members of the chinese departments concerned li shui-ching, chou tzu-chien, sun hsiao-feng, chen wei-chi, huang tso-chen, hao meng-pi, peng chin-po, nan hsu, li chin-hua and hu hung-fan.

tang nai-kuang, deputy director of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs of the foreign ministry, is in the company of the delegation on its visit to other parts of the country. ambassador arne bjornberg is also with the delegation on its tour.

VENICE FILM FESTIVAL

Chinese Color Film "The Red Detachment of Women" Warmly Welcomed at Venice International Film Festival

(NCNA-English Venice, Sept. 4, 1971)

the chinese colour film "the red detachment of women", a revolutionary ballet on contemporary treme, was shown at the 32nd venice international film festival yesterday and warmly welcomed and praised by the audience.

to promote friendship between the chinese and italian people and cultural interflow between the two countries, china has sent this colour film to participate in the current venice international film festival at the invitation of the italian government.

present at the inaugural showing of the chinese film yesterday evening were matteo matteotti, italian minister of tourism and entertainments; mario mondello, director of the department of culture of the foreign ministry; filippo longo, chief member specially appointed for the film festival and state adviser; and giorgio longo, mayor of venice.

chinese ambassador to italy shen ping was also present at the show.

this colour film of the revolutionary ballet on contemporary theme which was produced under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line of literature and art won warm applause from the audience during the show. they congratulated the chinese personnel on the success of this film.

this modern revolutionary ballet was praised for having successfully combined western ballet with chinese national dance and music and endowed ballet with "a revolutionary content and a new form". some said that after seeing this revolutionary ballet, "people can understand china's past, present and future". a film actor noted that "the dances, music and colour in this moving picture are very successful. but what is more important is that one can see from the film the firm and courageous chinese people. after seeing it, i love the chinese people more ardently."

more than 40 films from over 20 countries will be shown at the 32nd venice international film festival. the chinese film will have five showings.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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METAL MINING

Develop Revolution in Designing and Persevere in Building of Large Mines by Stages

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation Team
of Shansi Non-Ferrous Metal Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 3, 1971)

To grasp the construction of mines energetically and fight the battle of mines in a big way to provide more and better raw materials for the speedy development of the metallurgical industry according to great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Develop the mining industry" is a manifestation of the favorable situation of the rapid development of socialist revolution and construction in our country and is also a glorious fighting task given to the revolutionary workers of the metallurgical front. However, there has always been an acute struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines about the question of how to design and build the new mines.

In the past renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in metallurgical departments frantically pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line and tried to sell in a big way such black trash as "philosophy of servility to things foreign," "crawling at a snail's pace," etc. They chased after things "big, foreign and complete" and spared no efforts to oppose the construction of large mines by stages. This gravely affected and upset the development of the metallurgical industry and the construction of mines with greater, faster, better and more economical results along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Those who opposed the construction of large mines by stages thought: When large mines are to be built, the scale has to be large from the beginning and work has to proceed from all sides at once. The project can be turned over for inspection and begin production only after all capital construction projects are completed according to the design, all equipment has arrived and a comprehensive productive capability is formed. They said this was the only way to achieve "regularity" in production, and be technically "advanced," have economic "rationality" and "greater, faster, better and more economical results."

Is this really true? No. The practice of Tungfeng Mine in our company from designing to construction clearly answered this question.

As a result of interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and company and restriction by such foreign rules as "large mines should be built as a single effort and then begin operation," construction of this mine proceeded intermittantly for 12 years and cost several tens of million yuan; but it was never completed and not even one single ton of ore had been produced. People called it the mine "with a long beard."

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers of the mine energetically repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i in metallurgical construction projects, conducted a tit-for-tat struggle against the bourgeois yearning for things big and foreign, actively developed design revolution, broke foreign rules, and formulated a reasonable plan for construction by stages under a general plan which called for an order of construction that began with small things.

By making use of and modifying engineering works built during the 12 previous years, first-stage productive capability was basically formed according to the new design after a little over a year's arduous struggle. In the meantime, it was capable of beginning production of ore about three years earlier than scheduled in the original plan which required things big and foreign, attaining the originally designed scale of production ahead of schedule. Upon seeing this mine "with a long beard" being ready to begin operation and produce ore, the broad masses said happily: "By building large mines by stages we can achieve more in one year than formerly was possible in ten years. They turn out more ore earlier and enable us to contribute our support for world revolution."

Facts demonstrate that construction of large mines by stages and from small to large scale is truly consistent with the demand for greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Construction by Stages Is Consistent with Laws Governing the Development of Things

Marxist philosophy holds that things always develop from small beginnings. Small things can become large and accumulation of small things can lead to large things. The same is true of the construction of large

mines. Since the construction of large mines is restricted by geological conditions, we must proceed downward from the surface according to the natural order, carry out mining layer by layer and develop the mines gradually from a small scale. Furthermore, to find out the conditions of underground resources, we must not only carry out a great deal of geological prospecting work before the beginning of construction, but also find out the laws governing the geological changes of the mines during the course of construction and operation so that large-scale mining may rest on a reliable foundation and to permit gradual unification of subjective things with objective things, and of theory with practice--in other words to achieve expected results in practice.

Attempts to complete all capital construction and mines in one stretch during the period of construction according to the design, "large mines should be built all at once and then begin operation" and to proceed with all the work together and conduct large-scale mining simultaneously are obviously a subjective and erroneous way of doing things. Such ideas in designing which separate things subjective from things objective and separate understanding from practice are a manifestation in mine construction of the reactionary idealist transcendentalism spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

Objective natural geological conditions make it unavoidable for us to mine from the surface downward and from top to bottom. In the course of capital construction, the utilization of these natural conditions to proceed from small to large scale in stages and to begin small-scale mining at shallower layers first can help to create necessary conditions for large-scale mining in deeper layers. In this way we can promote the transformation of things, gradually expand the scale of construction and incessantly raise the level of production.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Discover truths through practice, then prove and develop the truths through practice." The broad masses of workers, leading cadres and technical personnel of Tungfeng Mine conscientiously summed up experience and lessons learned from the practice of the construction of this mine during the past ten years or so and greatly raised their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Considering the characteristics of Tungfeng Mine such as the large amount of work involved in digging, the long period required for construction, the complex process of production, etc., they concentrated their efforts on fighting battles of annihilation, engaged in construction from small to large scale by stages, and began operation by stages as soon as each stage of construction was completed. In this way the amount of digging work before the beginning of operation was greatly reduced, the period of construction was shortened and the speed of construction was increased. This made it possible for this large mine to begin to make contributions to the state at an early date.

Things "Large, Foreign and Complete" Are No Good

In the past some of the leading personnel and designers who were relatively deeply immersed in "Liu's poison" were excessively enthusiastic about making the scale of mine construction as large as possible and getting as much foreign equipment and complete facilities as possible. They thought that as long as they had things "large, foreign and complete," they would be technically "advanced," with a high degree of mechanization and automation, and highly efficient production. They totally disregarded the truth of the primacy of the human factor and totally removed the soul of "politics is the commander." This was a reflection of the "theory of productive power first" spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who advocated: "The greatest politics is to develop technology and production in every respect."

The original design of Tungfeng Mine was a typical example of a "large, foreign and complete" project. Complete sets of large and foreign equipment were used in designs everywhere from the supply of air to rock cutting and lifting in vertical shafts to transportation in horizontal tunnels. At that time, some of the equipment was not yet manufactured domestically, some was still being studied or tested and some could be found only in foreign technical literature. They had a blind yearning for "foreign" technology and wanted to copy things foreign regardless of whether they were useful or feasible. Such disregard of objective conditions, worship of things foreign and reliance on foreign countries for the introduction of new technology were bound to divorce them from reality. Chairman Mao's teaching, "Idealism and metaphysics are the easiest things in the world, because people can talk as much nonsense as they liked without basing it on objective reality or having it tested against reality," is a very profound criticism of those people who blindly copy foreign rules without regard of objective reality and are accustomed to crawling behind other people.

From the very beginning things were spread out on a large scale in Tungfeng Mine. Since manpower and materials were spread out and large and foreign equipment called for the designs which were out of stock, all items under construction were only partly finished. Later Liu Shao-ch'i wrote off the project. When work was resumed, the designers still crawled slowly along the old road of yearning for things large and foreign. During those 12 years, more than half of the investment was spent but capital construction in the shafts was only one-third completed and there was still no scheduled date for the beginning of operation.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "We are for self-reliance. We hope to obtain foreign aid, but we do not rely on it. We rely on our own efforts and the creativeness of the entire military and civilian population." As long as we give the masses a free hand, persevere in self-reliance, engage in "small, native and mass-character" construction in a big way, and incessantly make innovations, we shall be able to create new, advanced and practical technical equipment.

By freeing their minds of restricting ideas and liberating their own thoughts, tackling things large with things small, and overcoming things foreign with things native, workers of Tungfeng Mine used the common method of lowering small containers to link together at high speed five mine shafts measuring 120 meters in depth, used native methods to build passage ways which met the requirements,manufactured by themselves most of the parts for the excavator, made up for missing equipment and greatly accelerated the construction work.

The result of chasing after things "large, foreign and complete" was unavailability of equipment which in turn caused delay, bound the hands and feet of the masses, and smothered the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses. All these were inconsistent with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. So how could they achieve "regularity" and be technically "advanced"? The workers said: Things "large, foreign and complete" are no good! We shall never achieve socialist construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results unless we eliminate things "large, foreign and complete."

The Only Way To Achieve Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results Is Construction by Stages

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: Politics is the commander and soul, "political work is the life-line of all economic work." The political criterion is the primary criterion for judging whether a design is good or bad. The best and greatest results to be achieved are economy of capital outlay, shortness of time required for construction, quickness in bringing about results, favorability to war preparation, and consistency with the requirements of the over-all revolutionary situation.

Designs which follow the principle of "large mines should be built all at once so they may begin operation" and construction work which proceeds on a large scale totally fail to create conditions for early mining. Beginning of operation has to wait until construction of the whole is completed. After the beginning of operation, work has to proceed according to order, therefore extraction of ore cannot begin in all mining fields simultaneously. This will result in holding up large amounts of financial and human resources, make it impossible to produce results from capital investment at an early date and violate the great strategic guideline of "preparation against war, preparation against natural disasters and doing everything for the people" laid down by Chairman Mao.

"All objective things have their original mutual relations and internal laws." In the work of constructing mines, capital construction and production belong to two different stages but are inter-related. After the completion of certain projects of capital construction, the two may proceed alternately. However, in designs made according to the principle of "large mines should be built all at once so they may begin operation," the mode of arrangement of time, disposition of projects and placement of investment separates capital construction and production into two clearly distinct stages and completely cuts off the internal relation between capital construction and production. This is a totally subjective way of doing

things, a reflection of the "three separate pillars" of designing, construction and production and of the "dictatorship of rules," and also a product of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The "three-in-one" designing team of Tungfeng Mine which consisted of workers, leading cadres and technical personnel, proceeding from reality, adapted themselves to local conditions, made use of simple available equipment, and made many significant innovations in many systems including those for mining, transport of ore, ventilation, putting up props in tunnels, laying of pipes, etc., according to the requirements of construction by stages so as to make the designs more suitable to the reality of construction and production.

By adapting the designs to the geological and topographic conditions of the mine, they made rational arrangements for the shafts, reduced the number of tunnels and speeded up the progress of construction. In the first stage of shaft construction alone they saved about a million yuan. For instance, in the past, as a result of disregard for local conditions, one of the ore transporting shafts required over 200 tons for manganese steel plates according to its design. During the designing revolution, the "three-in-one" design team conducted large-scale investigation and study. It solved the problem by modifying the structure of the ore transporting shaft according to the formation of the rocks and adopting simple methods of maintenance. The technicians said with a profound feeling: Without eliminating the bourgeois idea of yearning for things large and foreign it is impossible to make designs consistent with the interest of the proletariat. Good results cannot be achieved by designing behind closed doors in a way divorced from reality.

Lenin, great teacher of the proletariat, pointed out: "Compared to economics, politics must occupy the primary position. Failure to confirm this point means forgetting the minimum common sense in Marxism." Choosing designs for mine construction is by no means a purely technical question but a question concerning the principle of which line to implement. When we implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and remain consistent with objective laws, we shall be able to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. On the other hand, when we disobey Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and objective laws, we shall have smaller, slower, inferior, and less economical results.

At present when we are energetically grasping mine construction and fighting a battle of the mines in a big way, we should use Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thought as our weapon to repudiate energetically the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed in mine design and construction by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and company; thoroughly repudiate and eliminate the remnant poison of such of their black trash as the reactionary idealist transcendentalism, "theory of productive power first," "philosophy of servility to things foreign," "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace," etc., and let mine construction advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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Thoroughly Repudiate the "Doctrine of Crawling at a Snail's Pace" in Mine Construction

by

Peking Iron Mine Workers' Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation Team

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 3, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "The Chinese people have the ambition and ability to catch up with and surpass advanced world standards in the near future." The Chinese people who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought dare to make revolution, create things new and ceaselessly scale summits of science and technology.

However, political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and company spare no efforts to advocate the "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and the "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" and to push forward their counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the realm of design. Liu Shao-ch'i said preposterously: "Our technology is no good" and "We can avoid zigzags when we follow the path of the foreigners." He even "ordered" that: We "must not undertake" "what has not yet been undertaken in foreign countries." "In the case of some new technologies, we can buy them from foreign countries after they get them ready; we need only to follow them." The "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" pushed forward by Liu Shao-ch'i and company aimed at crawling toward capitalism and catering to the interests of imperialism and was therefore one hundred percent treason.

The great proletarian cultural revolution shattered the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and company. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the workers, cadres, engineers and technicians of our mine worked in close coordination with the revolutionary mine designing personnel of Anshan in designing and construction. In this way we built the first ore dressing plant in our country which could carry out dry grinding and dry dressing without any intermediate elements. In this plant the old process of 11 operations of wet grinding and wet dressing was reduced to 5, thus achieving reductions in capital outlay by 37 percent, in the weight of equipment by 37 percent, in production cost by 30 percent, in personnel by 39 percent, in area of construction by 56 percent, and in water consumption by 95 percent. This was a new breakthrough in building ore dressing plants with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The adoption of the new method of dry grinding and dry dressing in our mine has powerfully repudiated the "theory of safety in crawling" and the "theory of the masses being backward" promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i and company.

Elimination of the "Theory of Safety in Crawling" and Establishment of the Ambition of Catching Up and Surpassing

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents pushed forward his counter-revolutionary revisionist lines such as "keeping watch over the majority in between so as to bring along the most advanced and most backward" and the "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace," which kept the construction of mines in our country in a backward state for long periods of time. Moreover, ore dressing was the principal weak link in mine construction. Wet grinding and wet dressing was an old method adopted during the 1930's. Its process and the equipment required were complicated and it required a complex system of water supply. The workers said: "The ore dressing plant is large and foreign. Its building is tall, passages are long, equipment is heavy, capital outlay is big and construction period is long. For dressing one ton of ore it requires ten tons of water which is enough to make a river."

When this method of ore dressing was used, it was impossible to build ore dressing plants in areas with mineral deposits but short of water. Even in areas with both deposits and water, they often had to fight with the peasants constantly for water supply. This gravely hindered mine construction and the development of the iron and steel industry in our country. In 1958 revolutionary engineering and technical personnel in our country boldly proposed to carry out "ore dressing without water" under the brilliant illumination of the general line for socialist construction. But the proposal was given "a cold shoulder" by those bourgeois "experts" for as long as ten years.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution the broad masses of workers and revolutionary technicians in related designing units in our mine decided to cast away the old rules of wet grinding and wet dressing and embark upon the new road of dry grinding and dry dressing. At that time those bourgeois "experts" again said sarcastically: "Even foreign countries have not succeeded in dry grinding and dry dressing, what can you do about it? If frogs can pull carts, who will buy horses? Be careful not to make mistakes, or you will lose your reputation." Some of the people relatively deeply poisoned by the "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and the "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" also said: "We already have our equipment in the plant; may be it is safer to continue wet grinding and wet dressing." In one word, the safest way to deal with technologies which foreign countries had not succeeded in breaking through was to "crawl and wait." When objective conditions were ripe, the safest way was to "follow by crawling."

Should we "crawl and wait" when foreign countries have not yet achieved a breakthrough? According to this preposterous theory, all advanced technologies can only come from foreign countries and cannot be created through revolutionary practice by the Chinese people. The bourgeois "experts" totally failed to see the contributions to mankind which had already been made by and were still being made by the Chinese people who were armed with Mao

Tse-tung's thought. They also totally failed to understand the law of development of "late starters surpassing the old timers." The erroneous tune of "crawl and wait" could only drag us onto the road of no achievement.

Should we "follow by crawling" when objective conditions are ripe? As advocators of the "theory of crawling being the safest" see it, foreign technology is the "most advanced" and "most dependable"; all we need to do is to copy it. This is an idealist metaphysical viewpoint. All technologies continue to develop incessantly and to be advanced or backward is only relative. If we consider foreign technology perfect and dare not create anything new, we can only continue to crawl forever.

However, the Chinese workers who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought profoundly realize that to compete in speed with the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries and to achieve greater, faster, better, and more economical results in socialist construction we must adopt new techniques in designs for mine construction. We must catch up with and surpass advanced world standards and must never crawl behind other people.

Naturally it is not simple to catch up with and surpass advanced world standards and we shall meet with much difficulty. But proletarian revolutionary teacher Marx pointed out: "In science there are no level and broad roads for us to follow. Only those who do not fear difficulty on the rugged small paths upward can hope to reach the splendid summit." In order to implement Chairman Mao's great call "Develop the mining industry" and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we boldly made revolution, refused to submit to difficulties and danger, closely combined revolutionary spirit with scientific attitude and finally succeeded in creating a design for the new technique of dry grinding and dry dressing and in reaching a new summit of ore dressing technique.

The greatest difficulty we encountered in the course of testing the new technique of dry grinding and dry dressing was the problem of dust which had always been considered by bourgeois experts in the past as the "cancer" of dry grinding and dry dressing. Some of the capitalist countries did conduct experiments in dry grinding and dry dressing, but they were "turned back" because they failed to achieve a breakthrough in this dust problem. Thus some of those who were deeply poisoned by revisionism and used to crawl attempted to "pronounce a death sentence" on dry grinding and dry dressing. But this could not fool the Chinese workers who had their own fate in their own hands!

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thought, our workers, cadres, engineers and technicians organized a three-in-one design breakthrough team which practiced assiduously, summed up earnestly, accumulated an abundance of first-hand information and finally grasped the laws governing the movement of dust particles as well as found a way to prevent the dust particles from flying around and met sanitary requirements of the state. In this way, the dust problem which was considered by some

foreign bourgeois experts as an "incurable disease" finally capitulated to the proletariat of our country. This was a great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

Elimination of the "Theory of the Masses Being Backward" and Perseverance in Conducting Mass Movements in a Big Way

In the struggle for realizing a technical revolution in ore dressing, whether to rely upon the working class resolutely in conducting mass movements in a big way or to follow the "line of the experts" and smother the revolutionary creative spirit of the masses is a struggle between the two lines.

In the course of designing and building the dry grinding and dry dressing plant, the workers had to have a key piece of equipment called a dry magnetic dressing machine which had never been manufactured in China and therefore no blueprints of it were available. Now, what can be done? Encouraged by Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts," worker comrades of the machine shop decided to make the machine with their own hands. At this time, some of the people deeply immersed in "Liu's poison" again raised a cold wind: "How can you build a machine with three and a half mechanics?" But we iron ore workers immediately realized that this was a reflection of the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the masses being backward."

For the sake of pushing forward their "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace," Liu Shao-ch'i and company always played up bourgeois "experts," spoke disparagingly of the working masses, opposed mass movements, said preposterously that workers "do not understand theories," "lack common sense," "are unreliable" and even maliciously said: "Where mass movements are being conducted one finds some laughing stock." Liu Shao-ch'i and the like indeed did their best to put the facts upside down.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "People, and the people alone, are the motive force which creates world history." Great proletarian teacher Lenin pointed out: "The vigorous creativeness of the masses is the fundamental factor of the new society." We masses of workers and peasants are creators of the wealth of the society, masters of the three great revolutionary movements, the wisest, the most experienced, the least conservative and therefore the most capable of writing a new chapter for technical revolution.

With a profound proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, worker comrades of the machine shop indignantly repudiated the "theory of the masses being backward" and further enhanced the revolutionary fighting spirit. "The lowly are the wisest! The noble are the most stupid." We worker comrades developed the collective wisdom and engaged in research, test, manufacture and improvement simultaneously. By struggling assiduously we created conditions when none existed and proceeded with our making of the

machine with native methods. In this way we finally turned out the first new-type dry magnetic dressing machine in China, which was simple in construction, convenient in maintenance and efficient in operation. This was a powerful counter to the "theory of the masses being backward" and once again declared the bankruptcy of Liu Shao-ch'i and company's idealist transcendentalism.

During the first year of the great 1970's, the first dry grinding and dry dressing plant of our country began operation triumphantly. This realized the long-cherished dream of the broad masses of "dressing ore without water" and marked the rapid development of ore dressing technique in our country.

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MECHANIZATION OF FARMING

Advance with Broad Strides in the Orientation Indicated by Chairman Mao

- Experience of Liuchi commune in developing agricultural mechanization undertakings through self-reliance

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 2, 1971)

In 1956 when the people of Liuchi, Hsinchow hsien, Hupeh, were responding to Chairman Mao's great call to draw up plans for agricultural mechanization shortly after the realization of agricultural collectivization, some people expressed the doubt: "To carry out agricultural mechanization needs money and technology. Can the collective economy afford it and do it well?"

Facts have given an affirmative answer. Over the past 15 years the broad mass of poor and lower-middle peasants, commune members, and revolutionary cadres have strenuously developed agricultural production through self-reliance and arduous struggle in the orientation indicated by Chairman Mao. They worked diligently and thriftily, accumulated capital funds, purchased farm machines every year, trained a force of red and expert technicians, accelerated the pace of agricultural mechanization, and acquired experience in developing agricultural mechanization undertakings with greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

At present, the commune has 16 tractors, 39 diesel engines, 40 electric motors, 4 motor vehicles for farm use totalling 1,964 horsepower, averaging one horsepower for every 5 mow of farmland. In addition, there are 260 units (sets) of other agricultural machines, and over 4,100 pieces of semi-mechanized farm tools. The investment for these machines and equipment totalled 1.3 million yuan, 98 percent of which was derived from public accumulation.

Nowadays people who visit Liuchi commune will see the gratifying sight of manual labor being replaced by large numbers of agricultural machines. The commune has realized mechanization in the spheres of drainage and irrigation, husking, and the processing of farm and subsidiary products, and basically realized either mechanization or semi-mechanization in the spheres of cultivation, transportation and plant protection. The gradual mechanization of agriculture has brought about all-round development of production and the commune's average per-mow yield of grain and cotton has surpassed the targets set in the "National Program for the Development of Agriculture." Forestry, livestock, sideline, and fishery production is also thriving and rising, and the collective economy of people's communes has been consolidated each day, making greater and greater contributionsto the State.

Respond to Chairman Mao's Great Call, Advance Toward Agricultural Mechanization

The road of progress was not smooth. In the course of realizing agricultural mechanization and during each of its advances, Liuchi commune has waged unwavering struggle against Right and "Left" erroneous tendencies along the revolutionary line pointed out by Chairman Mao.

Liuchi commune is situated on the nothern bank of the Yangtze River. Its land is plain and it produces cotton as the principal crop and also produces rice and wheat. After the land reform, the broad mass of poor and lower-middle peasants, responding to Chairman Mao's call of "get organized," resolutely took the socialist road and formed the first higher agricultural producers cooperative of the whole hsien--Chienchin No. 1 Cooperative--in the winter of 1955. The Liuchi commune of today is an expansion from the foundation of this cooperative. The higher cooperative carried out unified management of land and its production was developed at a relatively fast speed but new concradictions resulted from this.

Here although the per-capita share of land is only 9 fen, nearly a half of the annual farming work is concentrated in summer and autumn during the time-lag between the wheat and cotton crops. For example, during the period of "three summers," the harvesting, sowing, and field management of the three crops of wheat, cotton, and rice are squeezed together, with a score of jobs to be completed in only 15 days. Furthermore, here is a place where "the sand scalds the feet after three fine days, and the fields all turn white after a heavy rain," and its anti-drought work and task of irrigation and drainage is pressing and arduous. Failure to arrange work properly due to labor shortages often affected the stable yield and high yield of farm crops. faced with this situation, commune members said: "We wish there could be fourteen months in a year."

Where is the way out? The anti-drought and autumn sowing work of 1956 opened the eyes of the people of Liuchi commune. Due to the drought here, they were unable to sow wheat seeds. Then the agricultural cooperative organized 360 strong laborers and gathered together 48 waterwheels to fight the drought, and mobilized men and women, old and young, to carry water in buckets, kettles, basins and ladles to battle on the forefront against the drought. In spite of all this, they could irrigate only some 20 mow of land a day. At this moment, the hsien Party committee borrowed two small water pumps from other places. When the machines started to hum, white streams of water flowed into the dried-up fields along the ditches, irrigating 40 mow of land a day. With the help of the machines, wheat sowing was completed according to schedule even in the drought. From this the commune members and cadres were enlightened: In order to further tap the potential of increasing agricultural production, they must carry out agricultural mechanization and get water, labor, and time from machines.

At a meeting to sum up the struggle against the drought, Cheng Chin-chieh, the then director of the Chienchin No. 1 Cooperative and the current secretary of the commune Party committee, said: "Chairman Mao

directed us to take the collectivization road of happiness so that we could energetically develop agricultural production, strengthen the collective economy, and consolidate the socialist position in the rural areas. Where is the way out for the development of production? From this anti-drought works, we clearly see that the way out for the further development of agricultural production is agricultural mechanization."

However, the struggle was sharp and complex. A heated debate was unfolded when the meeting of representatives of cooperative members was discussing the drawing up of plans for realizing agricultural mechanization. The focal point of the debate was: Whether or not they should carry out mechanization, and whether to start now the advance toward agricultural mechanization or to wait for a while.

A few cadres merely looked at the aspect that the per-capita average of land here was small without looking at the aspect of labor shortage during the concentration of farming jobs, and they were of the opinion that Liuchi had little land but much labor, and that to undertake mechanization was a waste of money. Still some other people said: "The higher cooperative has been set up for less than one year on a weak foundation and without any experience. It is better to wait for a few years even if we want to undertake mechanization."

Was Liuchi not in need of mechanization? The cooperative director Cheng Chin-chieh led the cadres to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On the Problem of Agricultural Cooperativization," and discovered the orientation for advance. In this work, Chairman Mao pointed out: "China is able to completely transform its social and economic appearance only after the thorough completion of the socialist transformation of its social and economic systems and after the universal adoption of machine operation in the sphere of technology and in all departments and places where machines can be used. The more they studied, the more clear-minded they became, and the higher their confidence in undertaking mechanization became.

In the light of the realities, they summed up the experience gained and lessons learned: In the year 1956, they increased the yield of grain and cotton over the previous year due to the superiority of the higher cooperative; but the production suffered losses due to the shortage of labor during busy farming seasons and the weakness in combating natural disasters. Most of the 1,800 mow of watered fields were inundated following a half-day's heavy rainfall, during which 130 mow of early rice was destroyed by the flood. A portion of the 4,000 mow of cotton reduced output due to the drought. As a result of the shortage of manpower and draft animals, it took them 39 days to husk the harvested wheat from 4,000 mow, resulting in the rotting of part of the wheat grain after exposure to the wind and rain. The total loss ran to many thousand catties. If they had had irrigation and drainage machines and husking machines, their harvest would have been higher than that of the previous years.

In face of these facts, the cooperative members criticized and repudiated the view that "a place with little land and many people does not need mechanization." They said with profound understanding: "The potentiality of the land for increasing production is great, whereas labor force is always in limited supply. As long as we use our shoulders, hands, plows, waterwheels, and old cattle, the production features will not be changed swiftly."

Chairman Mao's teachings and the contradictions exposed during actual life enabled everyone to realize that if there was no socialist collectivization then there would not be conditions for agricultural mechanization. But after the realization of agricultural collectivization, a failure to immediately undertake mechanization would adversely affect the consolidation and development of the collective economy. Therefore, whether or not to undertake mechanization was not only a question of production but also a question of orientation and road. It was not a question that could be postponed for a while, and we had to promote the spirit of continuing the revolution; follow Chairman Mao closely, actively create conditions from now onward, and advance toward agricultural mechanization.

This mass debate used Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify the thinking on the part of the cadres and cooperative members. After full discussions, they drew up plans for gradual realization of agricultural mechanization.

Rely on the Collective Economic Strength, Purchase Agricultural Machinery Every Year

In accordance with the plan, the then Chienchin No. 1 Cooperative used a portion of its capital accumulation and income from the development of sideline production to purchase three small power engines in the first half of 1957. These were only a small quantity and were not assembled into sets, and they were like "a cup of water to a cartload of firewood on fire," insufficient to meet the urgent need of agricultural production. In other words, they must speed up the pace of agricultural mechanization in order to promote agricultural stable-yield and high-yield.

Where could they get the funds to purchase new agricultural machinery? In 1957, the then Chienchin No. 1 Cooperative reaped a bumper harvest. After the distribution of income, the autumn harvest yielded a surplus of 46,000 yuan. Cheng Chin-chieh figured: The per-capita average income this year was increased by 30 percent over that of last year. If they set aside a part of this income for capital accumulation then they could buy one or two tractors in a year. If the income is distributed among the members, everyone would only get a few dollars more.

There was another violent debate when Cheng Chin-chieh put forth this idea to the cadres for discussion. A group of them agreed with the proposal to save the money with which to purchase machinery, while a number of people proposed it be distributed among the cooperative members. They remarked: "To buy machines, we spend lots of money, and we must rely on the

State. It is useless to rely on ourselves alone if we make a life-and-death struggle." Those who approved of saving the money said: "Our country is so big and where can the State get so much money if every cooperative has to rely on the State for money to buy machines? To start a business is like using needles to till the land. We must rely on our own accumulation and must not be greedy and retain no reserves."

Cheng Chin-chieh and other cadres who were enthusiastic about agricultural mechanization undertakings made a dispassionate analysis of this debate. They were of the opinion that this was not only a question of whether or not to save the money, and that the two views represented two lines. This was whether we should reach our hands upward to rely on the State or to rely on the masses through self-reliance to develop agricultural mechanization undertakings. Without solving this problem, it would be impossible to carry out the plans.

During this period, Cheng Chin-chieh and other cadres who were enthusiastic about mechanization undertakings made visits to the poor and lower-middle peasants and got together to recall the history of the cooperative in making strenuous effort to start various undertakings. The old poor peasant Miao Mu-sheng said: "The State has given us much support in recent years. We rely on the State, but on whom does the State rely? It after all has to rely on us people to make construction. If we rely on the State for everything, then we will become lazy and the State will become poor."

After the study and discussion, all of them were of the unanimous opinion that to make a bigger distribution of income was to serve immediate interests and to purchase machinery was to serve long-term interest, and that immediate interest must submit to long-term interest. Many people said: "Under the guidance of Chairman Mao, one extra handful of sweat from each of us can create a river. One dollar saved by each of us can purchase a power engine. After one year, two years, three years, and four years...small amounts can accumulate into a large amount and drops of water can create a river, and we can certainly climb the mountain of mechanization even though it is very high."

With the support given by the poor and lower-middle peasants, Chien-chin No. 1 Cooperative in that year retained a portion of the increased income as capital fundsfor purchasing agricultural machinery. However, the more important thing was that the ideology of self-reliance was able to strike a deep root among the people of Liuchi. Thereafter, the people of Liuchi neither waited nor relied on others to adopt three methods to accumulate capital funds for purchasing agricultural machinery.

First, they energetically developed agricultural production, raised the yield of grain and cotton, and appropriately enlarged public accumulation under the condition of insuring an increase in the cooperative members' income every year.

Second, they took grain as the key link and made all-round development to increase collective accumulation by developing multiple undertakings. At the beginning, they energetically developed fishing, pig raising, bamboo splinting, and brick and tile burning. Subsequently, they purchased machines for cotton ginning, oil pressing, rice milling, flour milling, and cotton fluffing in accordance with the requirement of collective production and for the livelihood of the cooperative members. The development of processing work for agricultural and sideline products not only increased their income but also made full use of the power machines.

Third, they persisted in the principle of running cooperatives with diligence and thrift, reduced all non-productive expenditures, enabling them to use the limited funds for the most needed purposes.

With funds in hand, they did not attempt to become a fat man by eating a large meal while making no consideration of the conditions. They planned according to conditions of each locality, adhered to a principle of gradual development from small to big scale and from low level to high level. They first purchased machines which were small and urgently needed by agricultural production, reaching the goal of making investment and earning profit all within the same year, as well as the goal of increasing both machinery and production. Their process for developing mechanization undertakings included the following main features: They started by purchasing drainage and irrigation machinery, and then they purchased relevant machines in the sequence of husking, processing, cultivation, plant protection, and transportation so that they could fight against drought and waterlogging, and promote agricultural stable-yield and insured harvest. The longer they traversed the road of developing mechanization undertakings through self-reliance, the broader the road became, as a result of their accumulation of funds through diligence and thrift and their persistence in the principle of making plans according to the conditions of different localities.

However, the struggle for persisting in the running of mechanization through self-reliance was not ended. In 1962, renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents on the agricultural front frenziedly clamored: "The collective is unable to undertake mechanization. If they undertake mechanization, they will be still unable to manage it." They made use of the usurped power to force the collective economy to hand over their tractors to the State-operated tractor stations in an attempt to strangle the enthusiasm of the broad masses in operating machines through self-reliance. The people of Liuchi commune who were loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line resolutely resisted this evil trend of taking back tractors. The counter-revolutionary revisionist line refused to supply accessories for assembling tractors into sets, so they used old double-shared plows to remodel the designs as a substitute. They refused to supply oil storage equipment, so they used water jars to substitute. They refused to supply spare parts for the agricultural machines, so they utilized and repaired old and waste materials. They refused to give technical guidance, so they learned things through working and trained their own technical personnel through practice.

In that year, the commune purchased another 9 power engines in addition to the original foundation, and formally set up a commune machine station. In that year, they achieved a bumper harvest of agricultural production, and the commune surpassed the per-mow yield target for grain and cotton specified in the "Program" for the first time. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of Liuchi closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic planning, penetratingly unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and further raised their activeness in promoting mechanization through self-reliance.

Over the past four years, they have relied on the collective economy for agricultural machinery which amounted to 1.6 times the total horsepower they had purchased before the cultural revolution. They also manufactured equipment themselves to set up an agricultural machinery repair and assembly station, basically achieving the goal of making major repair of tractors and power engines without having to go out of the commune. The poor and lower-middle peasants said with insight: "The results of promoting mechanization through self-reliance were achieved through struggle against both the revisionist line and the thinking of the coward and laggard. The longer we struggled, the clearer the orientation and the higher our enthusiasm would be, the more numerous our methods were, the greater our victories would be."

Implement the "Eight-Character Charter," Promote Agricultural Stable-Yield and High-Yield

After procuring agricultural machines, where shall we drive the tractors? Should we serve the implementation of the "eight-character charter" and promote agricultural stable-yield and high-yield or separate ourselves from agriculture and chase after profit? This was another struggle Liuchi commune went through on the road of progress.

For a period of time, some people of Liuchi commune showed deviation in their thinking. They refrained from using tractors to cultivate the land but made money by engaging in transportation. After discovering this problem, the commune Party committee regarded it as a major question of what banner should be raised, what road should be taken, and what line should be implemented. Then they organized cadres and all machine operators of the machinery station to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teaching: "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." They recalled the commune's history of struggle between the two lines, unfolded mass discussion with the topic of "where shall we drive the tractors?" as well as revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to conduct education in the sphere of ideology and political line. The more the cadres and machine operators studied, the more clear-minded they became, the more they criticized, the more they hated the revisionist line. They said: "If agricultural machines refrain from serving agriculture, then they would lose their orientation and proceed to a side-track."

After the elevation of their understanding, the cadres and machine operators of the commune machine station persisted in promoting agricultural technical innovation, and made strenuous effort to thoroughly implement the "eight-character charter" of agriculture. Under the guidance of the commune Party committee, the machine operators actively conducted scientific experiment and increased the items of farming jobs by all means in accordance with the requirement of intensive cultivation and fine work.

At present, the tractors can carry out 15 kinds of jobs, and the power engines can carry out 12 kinds of jobs, doubling the number of jobs performed before the great proletarian cultural revolution, basically attaining the goal of never letting the agricultural machines go idle in the four seasons of a year. For example, the tractors were unable to operate in the watered field in the past. After making repeated experiments, they have achieved success in operating in the watered fields, expanding the machine-cultivated acreage to 90 percent of the total farming acreage of the commune. At the same time, they also have actively carried out experiments on various machine operation jobs such as the intermediate cultivation of cotton fields, pest control, and the integrated-planting of cotton and wheat. Some of these have been successful and are creating conditions for universal popularization. To alleviate the economic burdens of various production teams in using machines, the commune Party committee also stipulated that farm jobs of drainage and irrigation, husking, and tractor cultivation should not earn profit, should strive to minimize financial loss, and that incurred financial losses should be offset with earnings derived from machine processing jobs.

In this way, the production teams on the one hand can afford the use of agricultural machinery to promote production. On the other hand, it is beneficial to the integration of machinery stations with the production teams to carry out scientific experiment, to increase items of farming jobs, and to create conditions for stable-yield and high-yield.

Agricultural mechanization has liberated a large amount of labo and resolved the contradictions of conflicting seasonal work and the fighting for labor force between grain and cotton operations. The operation of all the agricultural machinery in the commune can economize 2,000 man-days a year. An overwhelming majority of the economized labor force have been used for intensive cultivation and fine work and technical innovation of farm work to raise the per-mow yield of crops.

Previously, the 2,000 mow of watered fields of the commune grew one rice crop, whereas 40 percent of the present acreage now grows three crops. The rest of the acreage grows two crops in succession, and the cotton crop in general is cultivated in nutrition pots for transplanting, greatly raising the output. After the procurement of machines, capital construction of farm land has been strengthened. In the past, the natural features of Liuchi commune were described as "48 plots of land and a sandy beach in addition to the large hill," and the soil was infertile with the land described as a "vegetable basket" which basically could not hold water. After the introduction of mechanization, the commune utilized the economized labor force to

build 81 canals and ditches, to dig 9 li of channels between the plots, to level 600 mow of land, to reclaim another 500 mow, and to re-arrange the water system of the commune. Since the autumn of last year, they used indigenous methods to sink 47 machine-operated wells, basically solving the problem of the supply of water for anti-drought work. At the same time, they also built roads between farms, making 71 production teams of the commune accessible to motor vehicles and tractors.

Agricultural mechanization has promoted the development of commune-operated industries and sideline production. Under the principle of using agriculture as the key link, this commune has arranged a portion of the labor force replaced by machinery to undertake industrial and sideline production. The commune now operates 13 enterprise units such as livestock farms, fishery teams, machine works, farm tools factory, agricultural pharmaceuticals factory, and brick and tile factories. About 800 laborers are engaged in these undertakings, amounting to over 20 percent of the commune's total labor force, creating a large amount of wealth for the collective. Since 1957, income earned by the commune-operated industrial and sideline production totalled ¥2.56 million, and the share in the total production value of agricultural and sideline production rose every year. Last year's industrial and sideline production value of the commune was 34 percent of its total production value of agricultural and sideline production. The development of industrial and sideline production not only gave support to agricultural production and increased the commune members' income, but also provided a source of capital fund for the purchase of agricultural machinery.

Persist in Correct Political Orientation, Use Revolutionization To Command Mechanization

Liuchi commune advances with broad strides along the road of agricultural mechanization. The increasing amount of machinery has shown great superiority in promoting agricultural production. Hence some people regarded machines as "all powerful" and one-sidedly relied on mechanization.

The following event once took place in the commune: In the course of building a large-scale water conservation project in the hsien, Liuchi commune sent over 700 people, two tractors, and 350 wheel-barrows. At the beginning, a number of cadres of Liuchi commune thought their conditions were better than those in other communes, saying: "Your enthusiasm is higher but you do not have so many machines as we do. Your barrows are fully loaded, but you do not have so many barrows as we have." Thus they relaxed their political and ideological work, failed to fully rouse the active factor of man, and failed to make full use of the machines. As a result, their per-capita average daily work efficiency ranked last as compared with other communes of the locality. This greatly shocked the commune Party committee.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "Politics is the commander, the soul" and "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work," they immediately strengthened political and ideological leadership, organized the cadres and commune members to make a living study and application of Mao

Tse-tung's thought, criticized and repudiated the theory that "machines are all-powerful," and established the viewpoint that the human factor comes first.

After ideological revolutionization was grasped, the situation became different. Everyone bore the over-all situation in mind, pooled their views together, changed the small boxes of their wheel-barrows into large boxes, changed short boxes into long boxes, changed low boxes into high boxes, carried heavier loads and ran faster, thus raising the per-capita average daily work efficiency by three times as compared with the past.

This incident enabled the cadres and commune members to receive a profound education. They said: "When man listens to Chairman Mao's words, the machines will listen to man's words. When using revolutionization to drive mechanization, socialist construction will ride a fast horse."

The Liuchi commune Party committee realized from struggle practice that only by using revolutionization to command mechanization could they give full play to the role of machines, and show the superiority of agricultural mechanization. Therefore, in the course of developing agricultural mechanization undertakings, they gave prominence to proletarian politics, persisted in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. They relentlessly grasped the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad, deepened their understanding of the great significance of realizing agricultural mechanization, and raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the course of running mechanization, they ceaselessly repelled "Left" and Right interference, criticized and repudiated erroneous tendencies, persisted in the guideline of self-reliance. They attained the goal of planning according to conditions of different localities, rendered service to the agricultural "eight-character charter," promoted agricultural stable-yield and high-yield, enabling agricultural mechanization undertakings to develop healthily in the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao. They also used Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" as guidance, organized the personnel of machine stations to traverse a worker-with-peasant road, and forged a red and expert technical force.

Matter changes into spirit, and spirit changes into matter. After agricultural mechanization was raised to a higher degree, Liuchi commune has made all-round development of agricultural, forestry, livestock raising, sideline and fishery production, and consolidated better still the collective economy. The people of Liuchi view all these achievements as victories for Mao Tse-tung's thought. This year, this commune has purchased more new agricultural machines and it is expected to reap a new bumper harvest.

Hupeh Jih-pao Reporter
NCNA Correspondent
NCNA Reporter

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

East China County-run Small Iron and Steel Complex Promotes Local Industry and Agriculture

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Sept. 8, 1971)

a small iron and steel complex completed in three years by fengcheng county in kiangsi province of east china has given impetus to local industrial and agricultural production.

the county revolutionary committee built the complex by relying on the masses and making full use of local mineral deposits in line with the principle of self-reliance. it has two small iron mines each with an annual output of 20,000 tons of ore, a coke-oven battery producing 40,000 tons of coking coal annually, two blast furnaces each with a capacity of 13 cubic metres, as well as steel making and rolling equipment. the bulk of the pig iron, steel and rolled steel produced is used for setting up local industry and making farm machinery and tools and building water conservancy projects. the rest goes to the support of national construction.

rice-producing fengcheng county has rich coal, iron and lime deposits. there are railway, highway and waterway communications between the county and other places. the kanchiang river, kiangsi's biggest, runs through the county.

after it was set up in 1968, the county revolutionary committee set about mobilizing the masses to build the small complex to meet the needs for iron and steel in local agro-technical transformation, in line with "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", the general principle for developing the national economy put forward by chairman mao.

the first thing the county revolutionary committee did was to lead the workers and cadres in studying chairman mao's teaching "develop the mining industry" and criticize the reactionary principle "build the plant first, then the mine" pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company. as every ton of iron required twice as much ore and a corresponding amount of coking coal and other materials, a vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee named fei ching-chang led the masses in finding iron ore points. when they found one, the workers used hammers and other simple tools to dig a 30-metre-deep ditch and finally struck the mineral vein. that is how the first mine was set up. the workers opened the second in 1969. the revolutionary committee mobilized commune members to work in the mines during the slack farming seasons so as to increase production. this not only increased the collective accumulation of the communes, but helped raise the annual production capacity of these two mines to 40,000 tons.

at first the coking coal needed was supplied by a small county-run coal mine and commune-run coal pits. in order to raise the quality of the coking coal, reduce costs and get by-products, the county set up a coke-oven battery with an annual output of 40,000 tons this year. the county revolutionary committee organized some communes to produce other auxiliary materials needed by the complex.

the complex was built by the workers' initiative. in building the first blast furnace, the workers collected some

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

equipment left over in the mass campaign of 1958 to run the iron and steel industry and welded the old steel plates into blast furnace mantle. the available steel plates were not enough. so they used bricks to build the upper half of the blast furnace, which soon went into operation and turned out cast iron for the local farm machinery plants. irrigation projects was badly in need of rolled steel, but installing a rolling mill would require a big investment. the county revolutionary committee got a discarded 220-millimetre rolling mill frame from a steel plant in another place and mobilized the workers to make the necessary auxiliary equipment. thus rolled steel was produced.

a 400 kilovolt-ampere transformer was needed for a small electric furnace, but one was not available in the county at that time. an experienced worker named huang chang-sheng and several other workers racked their brains and devised a transformer which proved efficient. it is still in use. giving play to their initiative, the workers made 37 pieces of equipment by simple methods and built the complex after overcoming many difficulties.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county had only one farm machinery plant with 300 workers which depended on the state for raw materials. the new complex now provides large quantities of cast iron, steel and rolled steel.

the old county farm machinery plant used to repair agricultural machinery only. in the course of making equipment for the complex the workers produced a great deal of metal processing equipment, improved their skill and turned the repair plant into a manufacturing one. it was expanded in 1970 into three plants making farm machinery, machine tools and motors, which in turn equipped the factories or workshops of communes and production brigades and made it possible for them to do more repairs. from last year to the first half of this year, these plants have produced 5,600 threshing machines, rice husking machines, motors, diesel engines and fodder cutters and 80,000 small farm implements.

the county iron and steel industry has been remarkably effective in strengthening capital construction on the farms. shangchuang commune formerly was liable to drought. although it is located on the bank of the kanchiang river, it did not use the water because it lacked iron and steel to build big electric pumping stations. the county allotted 100 tons of rolled steel to the commune. the workers and commune members built a dam and 48 other projects, put up 180 electric poles and laid two electric cables in building a big electric pumping project with a 12-kilometre-long trunk canal and 30 kilometres of canals. the double-cropping rice acreage was expanded. the area was very dry this year. nevertheless, water led in by the electric pumping stations from the river helped it get 500 tons more early rice than last year and the 1,300 hectares of late rice plants are thriving. paddy fields in hsiaokuang commune were often waterlogged. now it has used the county's iron and steel to produce a siphon pipe for drainage. this will ensure the commune a good late rice harvest on over 460 hectares this year, and turn 260 hectares of late rice into double cropping fields. the commune has increased the output of early rice by 1.5 tons per hectare this year.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

Northeast China Administrative Region Party Secretary Leads Masses in Transforming Mountainous Area

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1971)

the party secretary of chaoyang administrative region in the northeast china province of liaoning has helped to transform this underdeveloped mountainous area by making thorough-going investigations and study and leading the masses in working hard and relying on their own efforts. in achieving this success, wang chi-tao has firmly defended and carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

chaoyang region, which lies in the western part of liaoning province, consists of six counties with a population of three million. before liberation, the region's forests suffered serious damage and production fell steadily on account of cruel rule by the kuomintang reactionaries and brutal plunder by the japanese imperialists. the people were poverty-stricken. production was rehabilitated and made some progress after liberation. because of the interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pursued by liu shao-chi, however, the former party committee of the chaoyang region failed to lead the masses in developing the region. it was helpless before difficulties. in a 1963 report to the former provincial party committee, it had this to say: "only by increasing state assistance and lightening economic burden of the people can production be developed and construction speeded up."

wang chi-tao was transferred by the party leadership in september 1969 from his post as political commissar of the chaoyang regional sub-command of the chinese people's liberation army. he promptly applied himself to investigation and study and learned from the masses in earnest. he came to understand that the cadres and people were eager to transform their region, but a few lacked confidence in overcoming the difficulties involved. could the region be transformed? and if so, how? from his work experience in the army and in "three supports and two militaries" (support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, military control, political and military training), wang chi-tao was convinced of the great truth of this teaching of chairman mao's: "the masses are the real heroes". he assure the region could be transformed, provided the new leading body born in stormy class struggle and the three million people tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution were relied upon.

to lay the basis for completely transforming chaoyang region, the regional revolutionary committee decided to make a thorough-going investigation of local conditions.

arriving at a production brigade in chienchang county one day, members of the revolutionary committee found the mountain slopes covered with apple trees which were laden with fruits. wang chi-tao saw a commune member. this man had been a bricklayer and had learned grafting. when agricultural co-operatives were set up on a wide scale, he came back to his village to take part in transforming the mountainous area. for more than a decade, he had gone from one slope to another with other villagers to plant fruit trees. orchards were

created on denuded sloping land. when the vicious trends of capitalist practice whipped up by liu shao-chi spread to these parts in 1962, a capitalist-roader attempted to divide the orchards up among individual households. li ming and other commune members stood firm against him and kept the collective economy intact. chairman mao's revolutionary line triumphed, more and more barren slopes were made into flourishing orchards.

the revolutionary committee members visited more than 20 places in 18 communes scattered in four counties. they found that the people were engaged in construction and in transforming the area with full confidence. this inspired wang chi-tao and other committee members and provided a clue as to the orientation for advance in chaoyang.

wang chi-tao gave an account of what they learned at a meeting of the standing committee of the regional revolutionary committee and the leading cadres from various counties. his report moved the audience. some said: "we've been in chaoyang a long time but failed to recognize this. we must free ourselves from idealist ideas."

inspired by the spirit of the ninth national party congress, the chaoyang people last year carried out deep-going criticism of the fallacy that chaoyang was unchangeable. taking as their example the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, they plunged into the struggle to transform nature. the regional revolutionary committee ran a study class of leading cadres at regional and county levels to raise their consciousness of political line so that they could march in the van of the mass movement.

chairman mao says: "spend some time going among the masses, learning what they are thinking about and seeing what they are doing, so as to acquire their advanced experience and apply it elsewhere. that is the prescription for chronic right opportunism, and those so afflicted are advised to give it a try."

accordingly, they moved the study class among the masses to find out and sum up the experience of the masses, so as to raise their own consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

one day, wang chi-tao and his comrades in the class went to the paoankou brigade of the peiszuchiatzu commune in chaoyang county. there they saw the great success achieved by the brigade which had struggled tenaciously against liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and persisted for 14 years in the fight to tame the forces of nature. the place is in a hill with many gullies. under the leadership of the local party branch, the poor and lower-middle peasants began in 1956 to turn the rocky gullies into arable land. one of liu shao-chi's agents in northeast china came in 1961 and insisted on dividing up the hill among the commune members. but the secretary of the party branch and other commune members asked: "how can we change conditions, by working separately?" they declared: "we must not take that road if we are to wipe out poverty exclamation" resisting the interference by capitalist roaders, they carried on the fight by their own efforts. more than 3,200 stone embankments were built in the gullies to form over a dozen hectares of terraced fields. in addition, they afforested more than 330 hectares of hill slopes. all this put an end to the threat of mountain torrents. the brigade's grain output increased from some 0.75 tons to more than three tons per hectare, thus exceeding the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

baoankou's example dispelled whatever doubt there was about the possibility of improving the hilly areas rapidly.

then wang chi-tao and his comrades studied chairman mao's great teaching: "the wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. if they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a marxist-leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome." many comrades came to understand that so long as they relied on marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the masses armed with it, they could change the region rapidly.

the study class lasted more than 20 days, during which the comrades saw 73 typical examples. each time they would study a passage from chairman mao's teachings, criticize a revisionist fallacy and sum up the experience and lessons to raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

over the past year and more, the region has run more than 2,000 such study classes for leading cadres at the brigade or higher level. by combining study with investigation and study with summing up experience, they have learned to distinguish between the correct and incorrect lines, become keenly aware of the struggle between the two lines and are imbued with revolutionary vigour.

in studying lenin's "the state and revolution", wang chi-tao chewed over the sentence that marx regarded the paris commune movement "as a practical step that was more important than hundreds of programs and arguments". wang chi-tao was greatly enlightened. he said: "we must take practical steps to transform chaoyang region and not just talk about it."

wang chi-tao has always grasped class struggle firmly. through careful investigation and study, he discovered that the heart of the problem in niuyingtzu commune in chaoyang county, a unit known for its complicated and long-standing problem, was that bad people had wormed their way into the leading body. with some comrades of the county, he armed the masses with chairman mao's concepts of classes and class struggle and aroused them to expose the hidden class enemies. as a result, they quickly ferreted out the enemies. capitalist tendencies were also criticized. all this educated the masses and raised their conciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. after the leading body was purified, it led the masses well in grasping revolution and promoting production. the commune became one of the county's advanced units. this practical experience showed wang chi-tao that only by grasping the initiative in class struggle could he make a contribution and lead production and construction.

chaoyang region used to suffer drought nine years out of ten, and the supply of water was a major problem. the regional water conservancy department drew up a plan to transform the hills and conserve water. but the plan was impractical because it had not been worked out on the basis of careful investigation and study. wang chi-tao suggested that in working out a feasible plan one should go among the masses to learn from their practical experience in water control.

wang chi-tao went to a production brigade in the upper reaches of the kunlung river last winter, to work and make investigations. veteran peasants told him that forty years earlier the river overflowed and ruined good farmland along its banks. wang chi-tao made on-the-spot inspections three

days in a row, going right to the source of the river. he found the hills denuded and badly eroded. he came to the conclusion that harnessing this river required the planting of trees and digging of cisterns on the hills at the same time, the gullies should be dammed and embankments built at the foot of the hills. on the basis of his findings, the production brigade mapped out a plan to harness the river.

several big rivers in the region have water all the year round. he led the people in diverting water to a large number of dried up streams for the purpose of irrigating nearby farmland. the acreage of irrigated land is double that before the cultural revolution, and the land that gives yield despite drought or waterlogging averages 0.07 hectares per capita.

wang chi-tao does not rest on his laurels. he was determined to act upon chairman mao's teaching "be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness" and continue to make revolution.

after one year's hard struggle, the region has undergone great changes. total grain output, the total output value of industry and income reached all time highs. some cadres became conceited. with this problem in mind, wang chi-tao and other leading members studied chairman mao's teachings on being modest and prudent and guarding against arrogance and came to understand the responsibility with the leadership.

during the last spring festival, wang chi-tao and other leading comrades in the regional party committee went to the masses to fight self and criticize revisionism. in factories and villages, he conscientiously made self-criticism and collected opinions from the masses during a 17-day period so as to overcome his shortcomings quickly. he often says: "we should have a great ideal and work even harder in order to change chaoyang region completely."

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Outstanding Kazakh Herdswoman

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 7, 1971)

shamalihan is a kazakh woman communist on the altai grassland in northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region. she conscientiously studies and applies chairman mao's works in a living way, and tends the flocks well.

shamalihan was born in a poor herdsman's family. with enthusiasm for building socialism, she returned to her village when she finished middle school in 1964. she found it hard to become accustomed to the strenuous life after having spent years in comfort in school. the commune party organization and the poor and lower-middle herdsmen showed great concern for her. many old poor herdsmen recalled their past suffering and spoke of their present happiness so as to raise her class consciousness and determination to build a socialist pastoral area. treating her like a daughter, an old poor herdsman called uncle tisanpayi often told her about life in the old days. he recalled that before liberation, though sinkiang has such big pastoral areas, poor herdsmen

did not own any sheep. he grazed flocks for scores of years for herdsowners, but never had enough to eat or wear. in the dead of winter he had only a sheepskin to throw over his back and pieces of felt to wrap around his feet, but he still had to go to graze the flocks. chairman mao and the communist party saved the poor people of sinkiang. "we owe all we have today to the communist party and chairman mao," he told shamalihan. thinking of the attention the party and the poor and lower-middle herdsmen had shown for her and their expectations, she made up her mind to make still more efforts to study chairman mao's works, conscientiously remould her own world outlook and train herself into a new herdswoman with socialist consciousness.

shamalihan conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant article "serve the people", to find out where she was lagging behind. in the winter of 1966, the altai grassland was hit by heavy snow-storms and the commune members were busy protecting the flocks. she and a herdsman were entrusted with more than 400 sheep. she got up early and went back late every day, collecting grass from the snow-covered grazing ground. she did not mind when her hands bled and the cold wind stung her face. every time they moved to a new grazing ground, she would count the number of sheep and make sure that the sheep were protected from the cold, no matter how late it was. she became thinner and her eyes were red from lack of sleep. other herdsmen urged her to rest, but she said, "so long as the flocks are well, i'm alright." thanks to their hard efforts, the sheep passed the winter safely and the survival rate of lambs next year reached 99 per cent.

shamalihan holds the interests of the collective dearer than her life. she showed selfless communist dedication to public interest when she risked her life on several occasions to protect collective property. she was driving a herd to a winter pastureland last year when a snowstorm suddenly began and the sheep ran helter-skelter. the temperature dropped to 40 degrees below zero. shamalihan was in such a rush to round up the stray sheep that she grabbed her sheepskin coat and ran after them without putting on her felt boots. she never gave a thought to the danger of frost-bite. her hands and feet soon became numb, but she kept going with tenacity. each step forward was labour. but by sheer will power she was able to round up the flock after she sized up the situation, analyzing the terrain and the direction of the wind, and drove it to the pasturage without loss -- after a fierce all-day battle. she suffered bad frost-bite on both hands and feet. the poor and lower-middle herdsmen said: "shamalihan is truly a good herdswoman nurtured by chairman mao's teachings."

shamalihan always applies mao tsetung thought in doing propaganda work among the masses, arms them with it, and wins new victories with them.

several heavy snowfalls starting last winter created difficulties for the herdsmen. shamalihan recognized that in fighting against the severe natural disasters it was necessary, first of all, to arm the masses with mao tsetung thought. under the leadership of the party branch, she and the commune members studied chairman mao's teaching: "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." she told them how the poor and lower-middle peasants of tacnai brigade relied on their own efforts and worked hard to achieve a good harvest in a year of natural disasters. the commune members were determined to overcome the difficulties and were confident they could protect the animals. they succeeded after a winter and a spring of hard work.

nearly all the 300 ewes tended by shamalinan dropped lambs and the survival rate was 100 per cent. this set an example. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, shamalinan is maturing politically and has become an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

EXEMPLARY PEASANT

Ordinary Peasant Becomes Agronomist

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Sept. 8, 1971)

an ordinary peasant in east china has done successful scientific research into 123 items over the past ten years under the guidance of mao tsetung thought. the thirteen fine high-yield rice strains he developed have been popularized in various places.

chang yen-kao is a member of changshanwu production brigade of pingyen people's commune in tungyang county, chekiang province. he started scientific experiments as soon as he went back to his village in 1956 to do farm work after attending an agricultural cadres school. he was then only 17 years old. when the people's commune was set up in 1958, he was sent to the commune to work in an agricultural experimental station. the commune party committee presented him with a set of "selected works of mao tsetung" as his guide to action to encourage him. chang yen-kao studied chairman mao's works avidly. he was inspired by this: "if you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality" and "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." he realized that only by plunging into the struggle for production to know and grasp the objective laws, could he make successful experiments and that shutting himself up in a room guided by subjective idealism would get him nowhere. from then on he made even greater efforts to study chairman mao's works and persisted in making scientific experiments in the course of production. one success followed on the heels of another.

in 1959, he made a comparative study of the fine strain he had developed and those developed in other places. he found the strong points and weaknesses of each. this gave him the idea to develop a better strain by hybridizing three different strains of rice so that the new strain would possess the advantages of all three. some people tried to discourage him, saying: "chinese and foreign books say there is little hope of hybridizing distantly related strains. you'd better choose an easier subject." chang yen-kao refused to be overawed by the book-worshipers. he said: "chairman mao teaches us to break with superstitions and emancipate our minds and urges us to 'discover the truth through practice, and again through practice verify and develop the truth'. it is true that books say that the rate of fertilization of distantly related strains is low and so is fruit-bearing. but i believe that so long as i care in practice and repeatedly sum up experience, i can succeed."

The first hybridized two and then used the new strain to hybridize the third. He obtained a dozen grains of the last new strain which possessed the advantages of the three. He continued his efforts over four years to stabilize the new strain. It was sown widely in 1965 and proved excellent. It has short stalks and large ears which bear more grains. The strain does not lodge and is resistant to plant diseases. It yields 26 per cent more than other varieties. Many places of Chekiang and other provinces are now growing it.

In the course of his scientific experiments, Chang Yen-kao relies on the masses and integrates himself with them.

The rice planted by his production brigade turned yellow at one time. Chang Yen-kao immediately called some veteran peasants and members of his experiment group to the fields to study the soil, fertilizer and other growing conditions of rice in different plots. Basing themselves on their experience, they decided that the cause was low soil temperature. But a specialist from a scientific research institution who was there studying rice claimed a plant disease was responsible.

There were two conclusions. Which was correct? Chang Yen-kao led the people in a careful study of Chairman Mao's brilliant essay "On Practice" and made another investigation and study. Combining his practical experience with the findings, Chang Yen-kao reasoned out his conclusion and gave the lie to the specialist's argument. He discussed the matter with the masses and decided to irrigate the field shallowly and add heat-generating fertilizers. This helped raise the soil temperature and soon the seedlings again were a lush green.

Over the past ten years, Chang Yen-kao and his scientific experimental group have collected and summed up over 100 items which helped them greatly in their experiments. Grain output per hectare in his brigade reached 9 tons last year as against 3.75 tons a few years ago.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Power Station Work Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1971)

an albanian work team has arrived here in separate groups to examine the design of the feerze hydro-electric power station. team leader is ranman nanku, albanian vice-minister of construction, and deputy leader is chief designing engineer professor petrit radovicka.

upon their arrival in peking this evening, comrade ranman nanku and comrade petrit radovicka were greeted at the airport by chien cheng-ying, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned liang chi-chou, li ting-chuan and wang pin.

also present were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo, and kleo bezhani, economic counsellor of the albanian embassy, and members of the albanian work team who had arrived here earlier.

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Back from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1971)

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china, which has just returned after paying a visit to albania. leader of the delegation is li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and deputy leader is tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force.

attending the banquet were huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; and chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee.

in the banquet hall were a portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and a portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

ambassador robo and delegation leader li teh-sheng spoke at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship.

ambassador robo said: through its friendly visit to our country, the chinese military friendship delegation has made an important contribution to strengthening the militant friendship between the peoples and armies of our two countries. the visit marks further strengthening and thriving of the albania-china friendship which has been nurtured personally by chairman mao and comrade enver hoxha, the great leaders of our two countries. comrade enver hoxha points out: "it (the friendship) is firm as steel and pure as crystal, because it is based on the invincible principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism."

ambassador robo spoke highly of china's progress in developing industry, agriculture, science and culture and in strengthening national defence. he said: without the participation of the people's republic of china, no international question can be settled.

the ambassador said: the chinese people's liberation army is founded and led by the great leader chairman mao and is commanded by vice-chairman lin piao. it arms itself with marxist-leninist teachings and mao tsetung thought. being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, it has grown even stronger. it is the reliable pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china.

the ambassador added: china of great mao tsetung has become an impregnable bastion of revolution and socialism. she is the firm supporter and defender of freedom and independence for the people the world over and the powerful rear area of the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos.

the ambassador said: the albanian people and the people's army and the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army are comrades and comrades-in-arms in the same trench, fighting against imperialism headed by the u.s., against modern revisionism headed by the brezhnev-kosygin clique and against all reactionaries. we will always co-operate with each other and keep vigilance. just as chairman mao points out, "our two parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together."

delegation leader li teh-sheng expressed sincere thanks to comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, comrade mehmet shehu, the other leading comrades of the albanian party, government and army, and the people and armymen of albania for their grand and warm welcome and most cordial and friendly reception given to the chinese military friendship delegation.

li teh-sheng said: during the visit we saw that the albanian party of labour, the albanian people and army, led by their great leader comrade enver hoxha, hold aloft the great banner of marxism-leninism, firmly stand in the forefront of struggle against imperialism and revisionism and wage a heroic and tenacious struggle against u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism. they persist in integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of albania and carry forward the spirit of continued revolution. the revolutionization movement of far-reaching significance

is developing in depth and has greatly raised the ideological consciousness of the masses and given a powerful impetus to socialist construction. "the country of mountain eagle" today is full of vigorous revolutionary scenes and news of victories and prosperity are heard everywhere.

li ten-sheng spoke highly of the albanian people's army and the albanian people who, faced with threats of aggression by imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, are heightening their vigilance a hundredfold, strengthening all-round preparedness against war and training hard to acquire skills to destroy the enemy. before such a heroic people and army, no enemy can stand unbeaten, he said.

li ten-sheng referred to the great friendship between the two parties, peoples and armies of china and albania as being everlasting and unbreakable. he said: the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, peoples and armies of china and albania based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism will surely be further consolidated and developed in future common struggle. we will always unite, fight and win victory together.

present at the banquet were tsao li-huai, deputy leader of the chinese military friendship delegation, and members of the delegation comrades tuan huan-ching, pan yen, wang ti-kang, chu kai-yin and lu kuei.

also present were leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments and the chinese people's liberation army wang hsin-ting, keng piao, huang chih-yung, chi peng-fei, jen yun-chung, wang hsi-ke, chou hsi-han, kuo chao, yang kun-shan, tsui ping, sung wei-shih, wu hsien-en, chung hui-kun and chai cheng-wen.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Government Delegation Returns to Peking After Attending Algiers International Fair Opening

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1971)

the chinese government delegation headed by vice-minister of building construction jen ou-chai returned to peking by plane today after attending the opening ceremony of the algiers international fair and paying a friendly visit to algeria.

the delegation was met at the airport by hsieh pei-yi, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission; chen chien, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned including ho kung-kai and wang ming-chun.

mamiedoin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

China's First Ambassador to Austria Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1971)

-- wang yueh-yi, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of austria, left peking for his post by air today.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1971)

bulgarian ambassador to china luben stoyanov and his wife gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 27th anniversary of the bulgarian socialist revolution.

present at the reception were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; li yao-wen, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of the other chinese departments concerned hsing cheng-chin, ting hsi-lin, yu chan and kan mai.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Friendship Delegation from Danish Society for Cultural Relations with China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1971)

a friendship delegation from the danish society for cultural relations with china led by torben clausen arrived in peking by train today.

the delegation was welcomed at the railway station by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned including chang yao and hsing jen-hsien.

the delegation arrived in china on august 21. before coming to peking, the delegation visited kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai, sian, yenan and tachai where they were warmly welcomed by revolutionary people.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Emperor of Ethiopia To Pay State Visit to China in Early October

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1971)

his imperial majesty haile selassie i, emperor of ethiopia, upon the invitation extended to him by the government of the people's republic of china, has accepted to pay a state visit to the people's republic of china from october 6 to october 12, 1971.

the visit is expected to enhance further the warm friendship existing between the people's republic of china and ethiopia.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Friend Mme. Josette Zoulim Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Sept. 8, 1971)

french friend mme. josette zoulim left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

she was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned including chi pao-shu, lin chen, wang shu-ching and pai lien-yi.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Returns to Peking After Visiting Guyana

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1971)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, returned to peking by air today after a friendly visit to the co-operative republic of guyana.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, ma wen-po, a leading member of the foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned including chen ten-ho, tu cheng-hsi and peng chin-po.

LATIN AMERICA

Presidents of Chile, Peru Sign Joint Statement

(NCNA-English Santiago, Sept. 5, 1971)

chilean president salvador allende and peruvian president juan velasco alvarado, in a joint statement signed in the peruvian capital on september 3, express their adherence to the principles of equal sovereignty of all countries and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states. the two presidents reaffirm their determination to defend the sovereign rights over the 200-nautical-mile territorial water limits, and denounce the "new economic policy" of the united states.

the statement says that both sides respect and support the principles of "equal sovereignty of all countries, self-determination of the peoples and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states". it points out that coercive political or economic measures taken for the purpose of impeding the process of nationalization and expropriation of other nations "constitute an inadmissible intervention in the internal affairs and an encroachment on the fundamental right of these countries which have adopted an economic policy aimed at putting an end to the state of under-development".

the statement says: "the two presidents reaffirm unanimously that economic cooperation and rendering of international credits must not be used as instruments to force the will of a state."

the statement points out that it is the "inalienable objective of the maritime policies of the two countries" to defend the sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial water limits and to adjust the preservation and utilization of the natural resources in the seas off their coasts and on the sea-beds and in the sub-soil of the same seas. both presidents reaffirm their support to the declarations of santiago, montevideo and lima aimed at defending the sovereignty over the 200-nautical-mile territorial water limits and their determination to strengthen the unity among those countries which have declared their territorial water limits as 200 nautical miles.

referring to the u.s. "new economic policy" which is aimed at benefiting the united states at the expense of others, the presidents express "their preoccupation by the protectionist tendencies appearing in the united states and protest against the measures taken by the government of this country in face of the monetary problems". the statement holds that the economic measures taken by the u.s. "affect the economy of latin america, the developing world, and the world as a whole. for this reason, it is necessary for the developing countries to decide on what measures should be taken to cope with the problems arising from this situation."

the statement stresses "the necessity of strengthening the joint action of latin american countries and developing countries", and expresses support to the argentine proposal for a meeting of the special committee for coordination of latin america to discuss measures to cope with the "new economic policy" of the united states.

the statement stresses that both presidents "reaffirm the solidarity of their governments with all the peoples fighting colonialism and neo-colonialism and express opposition to racial discrimination of all forms."

referring to the andean pact organization, the statement expresses firm support for the cartagena pact and the common regulation for restricting foreign capital.

the presidents stress in the statement that "the two governments will continue to strengthen their ties".

chilean president allende paid a 3-day friendly visit to peru from september 1 to 3, at the invitation of the peruvian government following his visits to ecuador and colombia. he returned home on the night of september 3.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambique Liberation Front Delegation Leaves Peking for Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1971)

the delegation of the liberation front of mozambique led by samora moises machel, president of the front, left here by plane today for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and other organizations concerned including wu hsiao-ta, hu li-peng and liu kuang-ya.

kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Lin and Premier Chou Send Message of Greetings on 23rd Anniversary of Founding of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1971)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, and comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea, extending the warmest congratulations on the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea. the message reads:

pyongyang

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea,

comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea

on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea, we, on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, extend the warmest congratulations to the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people.

under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the korean people, holding high the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner, have traversed a brilliant path over the past 23 years. the heroic korean people have resisted the war of aggression launched by u.s. imperialism, defeated the u.s. aggressors and won great victory. in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the korean people, relying on their own efforts and working hard, have scored brilliant achievements. the korean people are now advancing valiantly for the fulfillment of the fighting tasks set forth at the

fifth congress of the korean workers' party. the chinese people are elated and inspired by the tremendous successes achieved by the korean people and sincerely wish the fraternal korean people new and still greater victories in their revolutionary struggle in the days to come.

the development of the present international situation is increasingly favourable to the people of various countries and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys; in order to extricate itself from the position in which it is beset with troubles both at home and abroad, u.s. imperialism is stepping up its collusion with japanese militarism and directing its spearhead of aggression against the asian peoples. however, in face of the united strength of the peoples of korea, china, the three indochinese countries and other asian countries, all aggressive schemes of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are bound to fail.

to date, u.s. imperialism is still forcibly occupying south korea and, in collaboration with japanese militarism, is incessantly carrying out military provocation and war threats against the democratic people's republic of korea. the korean people have waged unremitting struggles against aggression by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and for the realization of the peaceful unification of the fatherland. the chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the korean people and firmly believe that the national aspiration of the 40 million korean people for the unification of their fatherland will certainly be realized.

there exists a profound militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples. such friendship of ours is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; it is cemented with blood in the long struggle against our common enemies and no force on earth can undermine it. in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism in the days to come, the chinese people will forever unite with the fraternal korean people and fight shoulder to shoulder with them till complete victory.

long live the militant friendship and great unity between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, september 8, 1971

Korean Ambassador Gives Banquet on Occasion of Visit of Korean Military Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1971)

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea.

attending the banquet were army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the w.p.k. central committee, chief of general staff of the korean people's army and leader of the korean military delegation, lieutenant general o guk ryol, commander of the air force of the k.p.a. and deputy leader of the delegation, and all the members of the delegation.

chinese party and state leading comrades chou en-lai, huang yung-sheng, wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso attended on invitation.

also present at the banquet on invitation were:

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china;

ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; and

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

in the banquet hall there were a portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and a portrait of comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people.

the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples and armies of china and korea. chief of general staff o jin u and chief of general staff huang yung-sheng made warmly-worded speeches (issued separately). both speeches won warm applause.

also present at the banquet were leading members of departments concerned under the central committee of the chinese communist party, of government departments, the p.l.a. general departments, services and arms, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship

with foreign countries, including keng piao, fang yi, li chiang, chi peng-fei, nan nien-lung, ma wen-po, yen chung-chuan, tien wei-hsin, chen pang, wu jui-lin, hsueh shao-ching, chang ta-chih, li chia-yi, peng hai-kuei, tseng shao-tung, tu wen-ta, liu shao-wen, yuan hua-ping, chai cheng-wen, tsai hung-chiang and wang kuo-chuan.

military attaches of embassies of various countries concerned in peking were present.

Governments of People's Republic of China and Democratic People's Republic of Korea Sign Agreement in Peking on China Providing Korea with Military Aid Gratis

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1971)

the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea signed an agreement in peking yesterday on the people's republic of china providing the democratic people's republic of korea with military aid gratis.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony.

huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and army general o jin u, leader of the military delegation of d.p.r.k. and chief of general staff of the korean people's army, signed on the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the korean side were:

lieutenant general o guk ryol, deputy leader of the korean military delegation and commander of the k.p.a. air force; members of the delegation lieutenant general kim gwang jin, commander of the k.p.a. artillery, and major general choe chang hwan, commander of the k.p.a. naval force; and other members of the delegation; and

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, and military attache senior colonel jang rae hyen and first secretary choi bong chol, of the korean embassy in peking.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the chinese side were:

deputy chiefs of the chinese p.l.a. general staff wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, and leading members of the chinese p.l.a. and government departments concerned fang yi, li chiang, nan nien-lung, yen chung-chuan, chang ta-chih, li chia-yi, yuan hua-ping, tsai hung-chiang, yin tso-chen and chu pei-chang.

Korean Military Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1971)

the military delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with army general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the w.c.k. central committee and chief of general staff of the korean people's army, as its leader and lieutenant general o guk ryol, commander of the k.p.a. air force, as its deputy leader, left peking for home by special plane this morning after paying a successful friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to give the delegation a warm send-off were huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of p.l.a. general staff; and more than 5,000 commanders and fighters of the three services of army, navy and air force of the chinese p.l.a., militiamen and revolutionary people.

a huge portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and a huge portrait of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, stood at the peking airport today, which flew the national flags of china and korea. cherishing profound feelings for the korean people and army, people at the airport held high red banners and big streamers inscribed with such slogans as "firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful unification of the fatherland exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

when army general o jin u, lieutenant general o guk ryol and the other korean comrades, in the company of huang yung-sheng and other comrades, walked round the airport infield to bid the crowd farewell, people beat drums and cymbals, waved bouquets and coloured scarves and shouted with enthusiasm "learn from the heroic korean people exclamation" "salute to the heroic korean people exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" and other slogans. army general o jin u, lieutenant general o guk ryol and the other korean comrades applauded the crowd in acknowledgement. the airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples and armies of china and korea.

also present at the airport to see the korean comrades-in-arms off were:

leading members of the departments concerned of the c.p.c. central committee and the chinese government, of the general departments, services and arms, the peking units and peking garrison of the chinese p.l.a., the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including keng piao, nan nien-tung, fang yi, li chiang, wang kuo-chuan, yen chung-chuan, tien wei-hsin, chen pang, wu jui-lin, hsuen shao-ching, chang ta-chih, li chia-yi, tsui ping, peng hai-kuei, tu wen-ta, tseng shao-tung, liu shao-wen, chai cheng-wen, tsai hung-chiang, yin tso-chen and chu pei-chang;

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china;

ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; and

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

also present at the airport were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china; and kim jai suk, minister-councellor, senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the korean embassy in peking.

military attaches of the embassies of various countries concerned in peking were also present.

comrade huang yung-sheng today received a cable sent by army general o jin u on board the airplane flying home. the cable said: during our military delegation's stay in your country, we were given a very moving warm welcome and reception everywhere by the fraternal chinese people and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army; we spent pleasant and helpful days. on leaving your country, i once again express cordial gratitude to the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china, to you, and through you, to the fraternal commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, for the warm welcome and reception given to our military delegation. i believe that based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the blood-sealed militant friendship and unity of the people and armies of korea and china will be further strengthened and developed in future in our common struggle against the policies of aggression and war pursued by u.s. imperialism and the japanese militarists. cordially wish you and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army greater achievements in the cause of strengthening national defence capabilities and of liberating taiwan province.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Others Meet Delegation of Korean Academy of Agricultural Sciences

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, li kuang-hsun, a leading member of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, and su ke-man, a leading member of the academy of agricultural and forestry sciences, met here this morning cho byung ho, vice-president of the korean academy of agricultural sciences, and all the members of the delegation of the academy of agricultural sciences of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, was present.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned including tsao ke-chiang, sung hsiu-ching, chao chun-ming, fang tsui-hung and chiang cheng-tsai.

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk Gives Film Reception in Celebration of 23rd Anniversary of Founding of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1971)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a film reception here this evening and another one earlier on the fourth in warm celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the d.p.r.k. a korean feature film entitled "apple-picking time" was shown at the receptions.

attending the reception this evening were leading members of departments concerned of the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese government, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yu sang, kuang jen-nung, li chiang, li chen, wu teh, wu jui-lin, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, fang yi, shih shao-hua, yen chung-chuan, shen chien, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, pai hsiang-kuo, wang an-chu, liu ta-yu, han tsung-cheng, yang chieh, kuo lu, tu hsing-yuan, sha feng, li kuang-hsun, sun hsiao-feng, liu fu-chih, tien wei-hsin, hsueh shao-ching, li chia-yi, tsui ping, peng hai-kuei, chang hung-chih, tsui tun, wang chen-hsiang, liu fu, wu piao, ti fu-tsai, ting hsi-lin, wang meng, chang chi-chih, tai cheng-yuan and hsueh shu-tien.

attending the reception were thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation of the royal government of national union of cambodia; cambodian ambassador to korea ang kim khoan, and madame ang kim khoan; and prince norodom yuvaneath.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 7, 1971)

a chinese workers' delegation arrived here by train this afternoon at the invitation of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions (g.f.t.u.) of korea to attend the celebrations of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea and pay a friendly visit.

the leader of the delegation is chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, and its deputy leader is chin tzu-min, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and standing committee member of the c.p.c. shangnai municipal committee.

present at the railway station to welcome the delegation were chon chang chol, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chairman of the g.f.t.u. central committee, kim gil nyon, deputy director of the w.p.k. central committee, kim myong son, kang tae ho and ho tai un vice-chairmen of the g.f.t.u. central committee, li byong chan, chairman of the g.f.t.u. pyongyang municipal committee and working people of pyongyang.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present at the railway station to greet the delegation.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Government Delegation Visits Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 7, 1971)

the government delegation of the kingdom of sweden led by rune johansson, minister of industry, and the journalists accompanying the delegation, left here for hangchow by special plane today after visiting shanghai.

the delegation arrived here on the 5th. upon its arrival in and departure from shanghai, the delegation was greeted and seen off at the airport by huang tao, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs of the foreign ministry, and swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg, who accompanied the delegation on its visit to shanghai, left for hangchow by the same plane.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished swedish guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai machine tools plant and the malu people's commune. the guests witnessed the application of anaesthetic acupuncture in surgical operations in the city's huashan hospital. they also attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl". the delegation was given a warm welcome by revolutionary people wherever it went.

ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of delegation leader rune johansson, the members of the delegation and the journalists accompanying it. ambassador arne bjornberg was present.

Swedish Government Delegation Visits Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Sept. 8, 1971)

the government delegation of the kingdom of sweden led by minister of industry rune johansson concluded its visit to hangchow and left here for kwangchow by special plane today in the company of tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, who accompanied the delegation on its visit to hangchow, left for kwangchow by the same plane.

the government delegation of the kingdom of sweden arrived in hangchow from shanghai by special plane yesterday. the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished swedish guests yesterday evening. wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and minister rune johansson spoke

at the banquet, wishing further strengthening and development of the friendship and unity of the people of china and sweden.

upon their arrival in and departure from hangchow, the distinguished guests were greeted and seen off at the airport by meng chao-yu, standing committee member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned including chao tien-tsai and chou wen-chiang.

Swedish Member of Parliament Yngve Moller and His Wife Leave Peking on Visit to Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1971)

swedish member of parliament mr. yngve moller and his wife left peking by train today on a visit to southern china before leaving for home. they are paying a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

seeing them off at the railway station were chen hsin-jen, a leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and leading members of the other organizations concerned hu hung-fan, chi pao-shu and wu chung-chun.

during their stay in peking, mr. and mrs. moller visited schools, factories, a hospital, a rural people's commune and scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND US

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Friendly American Personage Mrs. Ruth Gage-colby

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met friendly american personage mrs. ruth gage-colby here today and had a friendly conversation with her.

present at the meeting were leading members of the organizations concerned hsi tao-chung, cheng chi-hung and hu hung-fan. talithia gerlach of the u.s.a., a friend of mrs. ruth gage-colby in china, was also present.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 6, 1971)

the chinese government delegation led by chien chih-kuang, minister of light industry, arrived here by air this morning to visit the zagreb international fair at the invitation of the yugoslav government.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by bosko dimitrijevic, member of the yugoslav federal executive council and federal secretary for economy; dragomir maksimovic and aleksandar mavrenczic, advisers of the federal secretariat for economy; ljubisza novakovic, director of the office of the federal secretary for economy; edvard kljun, director of the asian and australian department of the federal secretariat for foreign affairs; duszan prodanovic, director of the protocol administration of the federal executive council; dozzidar jasen, councillor of the federal secretariat for foreign trade.

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were present.

wei hua-chun, head of the chinese exhibition group to the zagreb international fair, and tai chieh, commercial attache of the chinese embassy, both members of the chinese government delegation already here, were also present at the airport.

END

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